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Wright, C., Esq., Hookstead, High Halden, Tenterden.
*Wright, Charles E. L., Esq., Heathwood Lodge, Bexley, Kent.
Wright, Rev. Charles H., M.A., Keston Rectory, Hayes, Kent.

Youens, E. C., Esq., 17 Tower Road, Dartford.

*** Should any errors, omissions of honorary distinctions, etc., be found in this List, it is requested that notice thereof may be given to the Secretary, GEORGE PAYNE, Esq., The Precinct, Rochester.

CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE

ILLUSTRATION FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Akers-Douglas, Right Hon. A., M.P.	1	10	0
Clifford, Jas., Esq.	0	11	0
Cranbrook, Viscount	0	10	0
Hughes, W. E., Esq.	0	10	0
Mercer, The late Samuel, Esq.	0	10	0
Northbourne, Lord	0	10	0
Sands, H., Esq.	0	10	0
Wadmore, J. F., Esq.	1	0	0

Dr. *Cash Account from t*

1900.					£
Jan. 1.	Balance at Bankers :—				
	Wigan, Mercer, and Co.	£382	13	0	
	Hammond and Co.	414	3	4	
	Interest on the Society's Deposit Account	4	15	0	
					801
	Dividends on the Society's 2¾ per Cent. Stock				33
	Sale of the Society's Publications				6
	Subscriptions through the following Local Secretaries and Bankers :—				
	W. E. Hughes, Esq. (*London, etc.*)	£42	17	6	
	W. Wightwick, Esq. (*Folkestone*)	12	10	0	
	G. F. Carnell, Esq. (*Sevenoaks*)	3	0	0	
	C. Cotton, Esq. (*Ramsgate*)	14	8	0	
	W. J. Mercer, Esq. (*Margate*)	11	10	0	
	F. F. Giraud, Esq. (*Faversham*)	6	18	10	
	C. Boyce, Esq. (*Maidstone*)	1	19	0	
	G. Wilks, Esq. (*Hythe*)	8	10	0	
	Miss Dudlow (*Malling*)	7	10	0	
	J. F. Wadmore, Esq. (*Tonbridge*)	5	10	0	
	E. W. Fry, Esq. (*Dover*)	22	10	0	
	J. E. Mace, Esq. (*Tenterden*)	2	0	0	
	H. Stringer, Esq. (*New Romney*)	5	0	0	
	S. Cresswell, Esq. (*Cranbrook*)	13	0	0	
	G. M. Arnold, Esq. (*Gravesend*)	12	0	0	
	C. W. Powell, Esq. (*Speldhurst*)	25	10	0	
	F. Grayling, Esq. (*Sittingbourne*)	11	0	0	
	W. H. Burch Rosher, Esq. (*Walmer*)	6	0	0	
	J. D. Norwood, Esq. (*Ashford*)	10	15	0	
	K. W. Wilkie, Esq. (*Ramsgate*)	14	10	6	
	G. Payne, Esq. (*Rochester*)	28	0	0	
	The Bankers :—Wigan, Mercer, and Co.	31	11	6	
	Hammond and Co.	21	1	0	
					317
					£1159

SOCIETY.

January to the 31st of December, 1900. **Cr.**

1900.	£	s.	d.
W. T. Wildish, Printing	2	7	3
Mitchell and Hughes, Vol. XXIV.	302	1	3
Ditto General Account	24	13	10
C. F. Kell and Son, Lithographers	64	16	6
G. Allen, *History of Chislehurst*	1	5	0
To Deposit Account—Hammond and Co.	200	0	0
Ditto Wigan, Mercer, and Co.	200	0	0
Borough Treasurer, Rent of Rooms	20	0	0
Curator's Grant, 3 quarters	37	10	0
J. Lower, Porter's Fee	6	12	0
R. Nevill, Subscription to Archæological Congress	1	0	0
P. A. Harris, Drawing Crypt at Maidstone	1	11	6
Rev. C. H. Wilkie, Parish Registers	0	10	6
Kent Fire Office, Insurance	2	5	0
A. Constable and Co., Archæological Papers	5	15	0
Canon C. F. Routledge, St. Pancras Expenses	25	0	0
Cheque Book (Hammond and Co.)	0	2	6
Petty Cash, in addition to balance of £9 12*s.* 4*d.* from 1899	10	0	0
Includes Journey and Expenses, Ramsgate £2 10 0			
Journeys and Expenses, Discoveries and Surveys of Ruins 0 19 3			
Sundries 0 17 6			
Stamps for year, as per Account 2 13 4			
Balance in hand 12 12 3			
£19 12 4			
Dec. 31. Balance at Bankers :—			
Wigan, Mercer, and Co. £132 12 10			
Hammond and Co. 121 5 10			
	253	18	8
	£1159	9	0

We have examined the Accounts, compared them with the Vouchers and Pass Books, and find them correct.

HERBERT HORDERN, } *Auditors.*
CHAS. F. HOOPER, }

Dr. *Cash Account from the 1st*

1901.		£ s. d.
Jan. 1. Balance at Bankers :—		
Wigan, Mercer, and Co.	£132 12 10	
Hammond and Co.	121 5 10	
Interest on the Society's Deposit Account	8 15 11	
		262 14 7
Dividends on the Society's 2¾ per Cent. Stock		33 7 0
Sale of the Society's Publications		16 9 6
Subscriptions through the following Local Secretaries and Bankers :—		
W. E. Hughes, Esq. (*London, etc.*)	£98 16 6	
C. Boyce, Esq. (*Maidstone*)	30 17 0	
R. Holt-White, Esq. (*Dartford*)	32 10 0	
C. Cotton (*Ramsgate*)	16 15 2	
W. H. Burch Rosher, Esq. (*Walmer*)	7 0 0	
G. M. Arnold, Esq. (*Gravesend*)	12 0 0	
S. Cresswell, Esq. (*Cranbrook*)	15 18 0	
W. Wightwick, Esq. (*Folkestone*)	7 9 0	
G. F. Carnell, Esq. (*Sevenoaks*)	13 10 0	
C. W. Powell, Esq. (*Speldhurst*)	8 0 0	
W. J. Mercer, Esq. (*Margate*)	8 10 0	
G. Payne, Esq. (*Rochester*)	14 16 6	
J. F. Wadmore, Esq. (*Tonbridge*)	3 10 0	
J. E. Mace, Esq. (*Tenterden*)	3 0 0	
J. Bread, Esq. (*Ashford*)	10 5 0	
Miss Dudlow (*Malling*)	6 0 6	
J. Copland, Esq. (*Sheppey*)	4 0 0	
H. Bensted, Esq.	13 6 6	
The Bankers :—Wigan, Mercer, and Co.	29 0 6	
Hammond and Co.	23 10 6	
		358 15 2
		£671 6 3

SOCIETY.

January to the 31st of December, 1901. **Cr.**

1901.	£	s.	d.
Rochester Journal Company, Printing and Stationery	4	3	0
Kell and Son, Lithographers	67	11	6
G. Payne, Curator's Grant	62	10	0
Mitchell and Hughes, Vol. XXV	50	0	0
Ditto General Account	17	0	4
W. Keeley, Binding	5	6	6
Swan Electric Company, Engraving	14	9	0
Borough Treasurer, Rent of Rooms	20	0	0
W. Ruck, Printing	1	12	3
J. H. Viggers, Bookshelves	2	10	0
E. Drake, Drawings	5	10	0
F. T. Muskett, Photo Album, Printing and Mounting	4	9	2
A. Constable and Co., Archæological Index	5	12	6
E. Yapp, Repairs to Furniture at Rooms	2	6	6
R. Nevill, Subscription to Archæological Congress	1	0	0
Gibbs and Sons, Printing Church Plate Returns	1	1	0
Kent Fire Office, Insurance	2	5	0
Rev. C. E. Woodruff, Editor's Expenses	2	2	0
J. Lower, Porter's Fee	6	12	0
Grant to Excavations at St. Austin's	50	0	0
Petty Cash, in addition to balance of £12 12*s.* 3*d.* from 1900	5	0	0
Includes Journeys and Expenses, Maidstone £1 5 0			
Journeys to Discoveries 0 11 0			
Sundries 0 15 6			
Stamps for the year, as per Account 2 12 10			
Balance in hand 12 7 11			
£17 12 3			
Dec. 31. Balance at Bankers:—			
Wigan, Mercer, and Co. £217 16 4			
Hammond and Co. 122 9 2			
	340	5	6
	£671	6	3

We have examined the Accounts, compared them with the Vouchers and Pass Books, and find them correct.

HERBERT HORDERN, }
CHAS. F. HOOPER, } *Auditors.*

28 *April*, 1902.

Coombe, Esq., J. Palmer, Esq., M.R.C.S., Col. S. B. Bevington, G. H. J. Rogers, Esq., G. Sharland, Esq., Dr. Sangster, Rev. R. C. Johnston, J. Jarman, Esq., C. Wright, Esq., J. S. Oliver, Esq., Rev. A. F. C. Owen.

The proposed alteration of Rules 2 and 3, brought forward by the Rev. C. E. Woodruff and approved at the June Meeting, was submitted to the General Meeting and carried.

Dr. Cotton brought forward the suggestion that the Annual Meetings should in future extend over three days; this was seconded by the Rev. C. E. Woodruff. The Honorary Secretary was more in favour of a single extra day at some other time for the special study of one or more objects of interest. It was agreed that the Council should consider both suggestions. This concluded the Business Meeting. Hubert Bensted, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., then read a brief history of the Palace, and conducted the company over the building. An adjournment was then made to the College for light luncheon, hospitably provided by some members of the Local Committee, for which those who had been so kindly entertained expressed their gratitude.

After this pleasant repast the large company proceeded to the Parish Church of All Saints, where the Curate, the Rev. F. C. Joy, read the following unpublished Paper written by the late Canon Scott Robertson:—

MAIDSTONE CHURCH.

This handsome Church was founded by Archbishop Courtenay, who obtained from Richard II. authority to pull down the Parish Church of St. Mary, and to substitute for it this Collegiate Church of All Saints. The Royal Licence was dated from Leeds Castle, where the King was staying for a few days, on the 2nd of August 1395. The Archbishop died on the last day of the following July.

Certain coats of arms carved upon the stall-seats in the chancel indicate that the Archbishop was assisted with money for the work by his nephew and godson Richard Courtenay, by another member of the Courtenay family, and by a wealthy and powerful foreigner named Guy de Mone, whom the Archbishop collated to the rectory of Maidstone in October 1390. This rectory was then a rich benefice sought for as a sinecure by powerful foreigners, but Guy de Mone was warmly attached to Archbishop Courtenay and to Maidstone, as well as to John Wootton, the first Master of the College here. These two friends were active executors of that Primate's

1406 (July 4), to celebrate daily at the altar of St. Thomas the Martyr.

The tomb of John Wootton has lost very much of the beautiful colouring with which it was adorned, but some of it still remains. On the large slab which forms the table of the altar-tomb there was a fine monumental brass bearing Wootton's effigy, but the brass has been gone for centuries. On the north wall above the slab is depicted a scene which the artist supposed to occur when the good John Wootton, habited in pure and spotless white raiment, entered the heavenly home. He is represented as being of very small stature compared with the saints to whom he is introduced. An angel presents him to the Virgin Mary, who is seated; behind her stands St. Katherine with her wheel. On the other side, behind the angel, stands another female saint, who may be St. Mary Magdalene. At the east end of the tomb Archbishop Courtenay, patron of Wootton and founder of this Church, is represented in full pontificals. Opposite to him, on the western panel, is the figure of a bishop, and much speculation has been caused by the question, whom can this figure commemorate.

I cannot myself doubt who it is. The only person, outside Courtenay's own family, who is honoured with a benefactor's memorial in the carvings on the stall-seats was his executor Guy de Mone, Rector of Maidstone from 1390 to 1394. He was a great friend of John Wootton, his coadjutor both in administering the Archbishop's will and in practically establishing the College. He became Bishop of St. David's in 1397, and he died at Charlton-by-Woolwich in 1407. By his will Bishop Mone bequeathed to this Church a great missal and a great portifory, which had been written for him by one Wennoen Chamberleyn, clerk.

While the tomb was being built by John Wootton, I believe that Bishop Mone died, and that Wootton commemorated him opposite their friend and patron Archbishop Courtenay, who had in life made Mone the seneschal of all his lands. Possibly Bishop Mone had contributed towards the erection of the *sedilia*, which may have been a memorial of Archbishop Courtenay. They were evidently erected by Wootton, together with his tomb.

East of Wootton's tomb there is a squint or hagioscope upon a high level, which enabled the priest at St. Thomas's altar to see when the host was elevated at the high altar.

John Wootton himself directed that when his body was brought here five tapers, each containing five pounds of wax, should be lighted

around him in honour of the five wounds of our Blessed Lord. One of the tapers was to be placed by his heart to designate that his mind was Godward, and the other four were to be placed at his head, feet, and sides, thus forming a cross. He bequeathed to the Church, for use at this altar of St. Thomas, two missals (one great and one small), two chalices of silver, a paxbread, two silver phials, a silver-gilt image of St. Thomas, and his entire suit of vestments, which he had devoted for use at this altar. John Wootton was a distinguished man, who had been Rector of Frindsbury and Rector of Staplehurst.

The *sedilia* were originally more handsome than any others in Kent. They comprised four canopied stalls, and attached to the easternmost was either a credence table or a fifth seat higher than the rest. At present the monuments of the Astley family greatly obscure the seats, and to accommodate those monuments the cusping of the lower tabernacle work of the canopies was much mutilated. The canopies of the three central stalls of the *sedilia* are surmounted by three octagonal open turrets, each formed of two tiers of arches with miniature buttresses, crocketed canopies, and a crocketed spire. The entire work is elaborate and elegant, beyond anything to be expected in the collegiate church of an ordinary town. The frequent presence of the Archbishop at service here no doubt accounts for the beauty of these *sedilia*. The Primates often used this Church for ordinations and other ceremonies of importance. For instance, Archbishop Arundel held one ordination here in December (22) 1403, three ordinations here in 1407 (one in March, one in May, and a third in September), one in 1408, another in 1409, and so on. Thus in All Saints, Maidstone, many of the distinguished prelates and dignitaries of the Middle Ages received their Orders of Priesthood or of the Diaconate. Archbishop Kemp, who successively held the See of York and the See of Canterbury, received Priest's Orders here; and at the same ordination in this Church Deacon's Orders were conferred upon Philip Morgan, who became at first Bishop of Worcester and then Bishop of Ely. Many such instances might be mentioned.

This frequent use of All Saints' Church by the Archbishops for ceremonies of great pomp and importance likewise accounts for the large number of stalls in the chancel. At the west end there are eight, facing eastward. These alone were sufficient to accommodate the Master and Fellows of the College as we find them in 1511.

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18. Wide-mouthed vase of Upchurch ware. Height, 5 inches; diameter at mouth, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

19. Vase of Upchurch ware (imperfect). Diameter, 5 inches.

20. Vase of Upchurch ware (imperfect). Diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

21. Small wide-mouthed vase of Upchurch ware, with line just below the neck. Height, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

22. Small vessel of Upchurch ware (imperfect). Height, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter, 4 inches.

23 and 24. Necks of two large bottle-shaped vases.

25. Patera of Upchurch ware. Diameter, 6 inches.

26. Patera of Samian ware, with leaf ornament round the rim. Height, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

27. Patera of Samian ware of the same shape, and similarly ornamented, but smaller. Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter, $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

28. Cup of Samian ware. Height, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Stamped in the centre of the inside, PRISCINVS . F.

29. Cup of Samian ware of the same pattern as the above. Height, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Name illegible.

30. A similar cup of the same dimensions (imperfect). Stamped . . . . CINVS . F (? Priscinus).

31. Patera of Samian ware, with leaf ornament on the rim. Height, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

32. Patera of Samian ware, with rosette-like stamp in the centre of the inside. Diameter, 6 inches.

33. Cup of Samian ware. Height, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

34. Fragments of several other vessels.

35. Two discs of thin bronze, ornamented with raised concentric circles. Diameter, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

36. Object of iron, much oxidized, cone-shaped, with a hole at the top. Possibly a weight.

BIRCHINGTON.

1587. We present Thomas Smith of our parish for dwelling in our parish and having a wife and not living with her according to law. (Fol. 25.)

1589. We present our chancel is at reparation, and is to be repaired by Mr. Philip Browne. (Fol. 198.)

Vol. for years 1587—89.

1590. Anne Browne the elder, gentlewoman, for that she did openly, in the face of the whole congregation, the 15th day of August last past, presumptuously usurp and take upon her the office and duty of our minister, as the child of one John Hilh of our said parish was brought to be baptized, in the signing it with the sign of the cross, contrary to the laws of this realm. (Fol. 9.)

1591. Isaac Doggett and Thomas Coleman, the churchwardens, for that they have not presented divers faults committed within the parish, and especially Mr. Browne and others for not receiving the Communion, and also have not presented divers other matters.

On 13 December 1591 they appeared before Stephen Lake, the official of the Archdeacon, and said: They had omitted to present Mr. Philip Browne for not receiving the Communion, and also for not presenting Mr. Atton, Curate there [1590—96], for not wearing the surplice in time of Divine Service, and for that he hath not signed children with the sign of the cross at such times as they were by him baptized; and also for that the said Mr. Atton hath not observed the Book of Common Prayer as he ought to do; that they have presented such faults as they have known to be amiss within their parish, and have of late presented the said Mr. Atton for that he doth not every Sunday and Holy day wear the surplice. (Fol. 15.)

We present Mr. Atton, the Curate, for that he doth not wear the surplice every Sunday and Holy day, but many Sundays in the year he weareth the same, and especially at such times as he administered the Communion.

When on 27 July he appeared in the Court of the Archdeacon, he said he would have worn the surplice oftener than he hath done if the same had been a sufficient and decent surplice as is required, and saith he doth not refuse to wear the same. (Fol. 22.)

On the 18th January 1591-2, when George Atton again appeared, he stated: That he doth observe the Book of Common Prayer

1606. We, the churchwardens of the said parish, do present as followeth :—

James Pierce, inhabitant, for not paying his cess, amounting to the sum of 24s. 6d.; also Henry Archer, 46s. 8d.; Leonard Goodson, 2s. 4d.; Valentine Pettit, gent., an outdweller, for refusing to pay £3 6s. 9d.; John Couper of Monkton and Robert Crosse of St. Peter's, 41s. (Fols. 124, 125.) Vol. 1606-7.

1608. James Barnard, Cleric, Curate of Birchington in Thanet [1606—13], for that he married two couples in times prohibited without licence. (Fol. 36.) Vol. 1608-9.

1613. We present Valentine Pettit, gent., of St. John's, and William Barbett of Minster, and Henry Archer of Monkton, for that they and every of them have refused (as formerly) to pay the assess made for the reparation of the Church or Chapel of Birchington and the Vill of Wood, subscribed unto by the hands of the parishioners of both Chapels and certified under Mr. Doctor Newman's own hand. (Fol. 7.)

Further, we present Henry Archer of Monkton, for that he hath now since the year 1602 detained and kept in his hands twelve ewes, parcel of our Church stock, for the which he was to pay yearly six shillings for the use of them, but he hath refused not only to pay the yearly rent but to restore the said twelve ewes again to the parish. (Fol. 8.)

1614. Silas Hawker, Cleric [1613—18], for serving the cure there without licence. (Fol. 95.)

Edward Harris, for refusing to pay the Clerk his wages for three whole years, due at Our Lady's day last, at sixteen pence a year. (Fol. 133.)

Thomas Trice, for working harvest work the 21st and 28th day of August last past, being Sundays.

On 4 October 1614 he appeared in Court and confessed: That on the same days he was both at morning and evening prayer, and that he did that work which he did on those days in the mornings. (Fol. 148.)

1615. Frances Ashdon and Widow Hoskin the elder, for not paying the Clerk of Birchington his wages.

Steven Knight, the servant of William Ford, for disordering himself with drink on the 16th of April 1615. (Fol. 195.)

Vol. 1613—16.

and for saying no Divine Service on Wednesdays and Fridays. Also for baptizing Thomas Hatcher's child on St. Andrew's Day, at his the said Thomas Hatcher's house. (Fol. 451.)

I, John Aylinge, Vicar of Monkton, do present these persons following for not receiving the Holy Sacrament in the year last past, 1665: John Wood, Ambrose Evoard, Leonard Norrice, William Crompe, Anthony Twyman, Henry Cray. (Fol. 485.)

Also Andrew Cowell and John Laminge for refusing to be uncovered in the time of Divine Service and sermon. (Fol. 486.)

Vol. 1639—66.

1678. Robert Taddy, farmer, of the parsonage of Birchington, for that there is some defect in the ceiling of the said chancel over the Communion Table, for want of a board there, and causeth that the walls of the said chancel are in some places somewhat become green for want of whitewashing. (Fol. 37.)

1679. The churchwardens, John Goar and John Creak, for not beautifying their Parish Church. On 9 October Mr. Ayling, the Vicar, stated in Court the Church is whitewashed, but the seats are not yet set up. (Fol. 49.)

1694. That the steeple of the Parish Church by long neglect of former officers is in ruin and much to repair, and that a view of the charge thereof hath been lately taken by one Long, a carpenter of good skill, who affirms the same is much out of repair, and in great danger to be shaken down by the winds, in case some care be not taken this summer to prevent it, and that the charge thereof will amount to £40 in his opinion. And Mr. Ayling of the said parish did affirm that Long did take a view of the steeple, and did declare the charge of repairing the same would not be less than about £40; and that the parishioners have been acquainted therewith and asked to give [consent] for the making of a church cess in order to repair the same, and that they refuse to grant one sufficient thereunto. Whereupon the Judge did monish Mr. Bridges, one of the churchwardens, that he do forthwith make a church cess sufficient to make good the said repairs, and do accordingly cause the said steeple to be well and sufficiently repaired as formerly, and certify how far the same is repaired at the Michaelmas Visitation next. (Fol. 209.) Vol. 1675—98.

1712. Roger Taddy of St. John the Baptist in the Isle of Thanet, for non-payment of £1 4s. 9d. for five years' dues to the

ten commandments, the articles of the Belief, and in the Lord's Prayer.

That our Minister doth not administer the Holy Sacrament according to the Book of Common Prayer, in that he doth not administer it to himself first, as is required. (Fol. 130.)

Vol. 1619—21.

1621. We present Mary the wife of Edmund Keet of Herne for the unreverent usage of herself in the Church on two several Sundays, since the 12th of May last past, first towards Anne Howsom the servant of Alexander Ewell, whom she abused in thrusting of her down in the Church in the time of Divine Service.

Secondly she abused Sibil Martin the servant of Francis Violett in taking of her trush from her that she sat upon, and when she would have reached another, she struck her, and not contented with that she pushed her and thrust her down all along in the Church in the time of Divine Service, to the great disquieting of the minds of many of the people there assembled to hear the word of God.

On the 21st day of July she appeared in Court and confessed: That on the Sunday mentioned the abovenamed Anne Howsom sitting at the pew door of hers, in such sort that she could not conveniently go into her pew, and the said Howsom first refusing to give her way to go into the said pew, she did violently thrust the said Howsom from the place in the Church without her seat to get unto her pew. And further she confesseth that on another Sabbath Day the above-mentioned Sibil Martin, sitting upon the legs of a little child of hers, in the Church of Herne aforesaid, in such wise that the child cried out, and she fearing some hurt to be done to the said child, did suddenly thrust her the said Martin off, or pulled her from the said child in the Church, for which her said fault she is heartily sorry. (Fol. 27.)

Lillian Hanninge being under the custody of Thomas Hicks, executor of John Hanninge her father, for that the said Thomas Hicks doth not cause her to frequent the Church. (Fol. 62.)

Vol. 1621-22.

1626. We present Robert Broome for not receiving the Holy Communion at Easter last or since.

We also present the same Robert Broome for shutting or misstopping up our usual way on going the perambulation of our parish, whereby we could not pass through as anciently we have done. (Fol. 97.)

Church six shillings and eight pence, and then having the same money we ourselves ought to cover the same grave which hath been uncovered these eight years last past. (Fol. 8.)

1580. The Book of Common Prayer is not sufficient for our Minister to read in; the case for the safe keeping of the Register is not sufficient; the box for the poor not sufficient. The Church is in decay and the churchyard not fenced. (Fol. 74.)

1581. We do suppose that one Bartholomew Saunders of our parish, being heretofore churchwarden, doth keep back from us a certain sum of money given by will to the use of the Church and poor maids' marriages, and other uses of our Church; and we know not how we may come by the same, unless your Worship's aid be ministered unto us in that behalf. (Fol. 75.)

One Edward Saunders doth withhold a parcel of land whereon a house did stand in times past, to the use of the Parish Church time out of mind. (Fol. 76.)

Our Church and churchyard is not sufficiently repaired.

There is one John Bussher, our Clerk, that teacheth some to write, some to read, and some to sing, but whether he be licensed thereunto we know not. (Fol. 101.) Vol. 1577—85.

1583. Our chancel is gone to decay, and that the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church ought to amend the same, because patrons of the parsonage and vicarage. (Fol. 112.) Vol. 1579, etc.

1584. Our Church is not altogether as it should be found, by reason that we cannot have such supply of money as yet as we need about the same, but as soon as it may be it shall be finished.

The perambulation hath been neglected and stand upon matter of controversy between the parish of St. Lawrence and us, for our circuit hath been heretofore in question, and is like to continue for that we cannot arrange our circuit. (Fol. 4.)

1585. The chancel lacketh a little reparation in glass and stone. (Fol. 24.)

1591. That our chancel is not paved, nor decent for the communicants. (Fol. 84.)

1594. Our chancel be unpaved and the glass windows broken, to the great offence of the communicants. (Fol. 152.)

Vol. 1584—95, Part I.

aforesaid, for not paying unto Lewis Rogers (being lawfully chosen Clerk of Monkton by the consent of the Minister and parishioners thereof) the wages which is lawfully due unto him, the said Lewis, by the space of one year and a half last past, ended at the Annunciation of our Blessed Lady Mary the Virgin last 1620, which amounteth to the sum of two shillings. On the 3rd of May 1620, when Coleman appeared in the Court, he alleged: That he hath neither house nor family in the said parish of Monkton, nor frequenteth the Parish Church of Monkton, but confesseth he occupieth certain lands in the parish, for which he is not bound to pay any wages to the said Parish Clerk; but if he can prove any such wages due to him he is ready to pay them. (Fol. 77.)

Likewise we present William Norwood for not paying to the said Lewis Rogers for one year and a half last past, ended as aforesaid, his Clerk's wages, which amounteth to the sum of seven shillings.

Also Thomas Trice the sum of two shillings and twopence. (Fol. 78.) Vol. 1619—21.

1621. John Tutton and Valentine Cantis, out-dwellers, do refuse to pay the Clerk his wages.

John Tutton hath a house and one hundred and twelve acres of upland in the parish of Monkton, and hath not paid no Clerk's wages this four years last past, being cessed at six shillings and eightpence the score of acres.

Valentine Cantis for three years, for thirty-four acres of land, being two shillings a year. He paid me the year afore, being the first year of four, namely two shillings. (Fol. 97.)

The churchwardens before us have presented Mr. Thomas Paramore of Canterbury for not repairing our chancel seats, which still remain useless and broken, for which we are fain to present him now again. (Fol. 21.)

John Man, Clerk, Curate of the Parish Church, for serving the same cure without licence. (Fol. 47.)

Our chancel windows be not well glazed, but many broken and gone to decay, and Henry Archer [of St. Nicholas-at-Wade], the farmer of the parsonage of the parish, ought to repair them. (Fol. 57.)

1622. We do present John Tutton of the parish of St. Nicholas-at-Wade, yeoman, for that he doth not pay the Church cess for and towards the necessaries belonging to the said Church of Monkton, confirmed by the parishioners of the said parish, after the rate of

1639. I present the following for not sending their servants to be catechized, according to the article given in charge:—

William Watson, for not sending John Holloway and John Sea, his servants.

Thomas Giles, for not sending James Griggs and William Griggs. Thomas Giles on the 26th of July appeared in Court, and said: That he sometimes sends these his servants to be catechized, and desires they should duly resort to instruction, and will do his utmost endeavour that they shall.* (Fol. 284.)

John Adgoe, for not sending his children. On the 26th of July he explained in Court: That he hath never a child to send but one not above seven years of age, nor hath had any other this quarter of a year.

John Hadley, for not sending his children.

All these have had often warning, and yet reform not. (Fol. 285.)

We have a sufficient Parish Clerk, who served the office these twenty years, and is denied of his wages which usually hath been paid him by Thomas Goodridge of Achole for eleven acres of arable land which he useth in Monkton parish, and is behind for one year at Michaelmas last. And likewise, Valentine Archer of Achole denieth to pay him Clerk's wages for sixty acres of upland which ever paid sixpence the score, and is behind for one whole year ending at Michaelmas last. (Fol. 304.) Vol. 1636—39.

1640. By complaint of our Parish Clerk, we do present one Isaac Jones of the parish of Birchington for not paying duties for the burying of Thomas the son of the said Isaac Jones. (Fol. 49.)

We present Thomas Cowell of the parish of Minster for not paying our cess, made for the necessary use of the Parish Church of Monkton, for fourteen acres of marsh land at a penny the acre, lying in the parish of Monkton aforesaid, which said cess beareth date the 18th day of May 1640. (Fol. 65.)

1662. We present Cæsar Sutton of Monkton for practising surgery without licence. He was then duly licensed 3 July 1662. (Fol. 178.) Vol. 1639—62.

1663. Henry Paramore and Mr. . . . . Nokes, for not duly and orderly frequenting our Parish Church to hear Divine Service. (Fol. 16.) Vol. 1663.

cordance with the second Rubric at the end of the Church Catechism.

RECULVER.

1569. That the Vicar sometimes useth to minister the Communion in common bread.

That certain of the parishioners have absented themselves from the Church.

That John Wade, late churchwarden there, hath in his hands certain stock belonging to the Church which he hath not made account of. Vol. 1569.

1588. We present Mr. William Baldock, our Vicar [1584—94], for that our vicarage-house is not repaired; albeit it hath often been presented, yet there is no reformation had in that behalf. (Fol. 115.)

Our Vicar pulled down a part of our churchyard wall, and hath set an uncomely gate in the place, wherethrough he bringeth his kine to fother them, and his swine likewise, which do root up the graves and make an unseemly work; and forasmuch as some of his predecessors hath done the like; and we so also [complain] that he doth it for no other purpose but only for the passage of his cattle and swine, which make an undecent churchyard.

Our Vicar, for breaking up of two small locks which were hanged upon our Church gate, which serveth not for him, nor hath been used of any of his predecessors, but serveth only for the use of the Church; and with carrying of his wood and other things hath broken the wall joining to the gate. (Fol. 116.)

Vol. 1587—89.

1589. Mr. Estday of Rusbourne in the parish of Westbere, for denying to pay towards the reparation of our Church, for his occupying in the borough of Hoath, being four shillings and eightpence. (Fol. 42.)

John Underdowne of the parish of Birchington in the Isle of Thanet, for not paying for his occupying within our said parish of Reculver, as before said, having thirty-five acres at fourpence the acre, eleven shillings and eightpence. (Fol. 43.)

1591. We present our chancel is greatly at reparation, but hath heretofore been repaired by Mr. L. Grave. (Fol. 161.)

We present John Bright, that he carryeth home the cloth of the Communion Table, and layeth it upon his bed, as it hath once been found. Also we present him upon a common fame of a tale-carrier and a liar. (Fol. 162.) Vol. 1590-91.

B

- Paul Pettit, b. 1605.[6] = Ann, da. of .... Merewether, m. 1634.[12]
  - Valentine Pettit, b. 1635.[14]
  - Ann, b. 1637.[14] — Paul Pettit.[14]
  - John Pettit.[15] = Sarah, da. of .... Hooper; d. 1715.[15]
    - Sarah, d. 1785, aged 94.[15] = John Ticknor.
    - Ann, d. 1779, aged 86[15] = Henry Curling, m. 1719-20.[15]
  - Sarah, d. 1694, aged 37.[14] = Thomas Wilson, Citizen and Clothworker of London; m. 1686.
- Mary, b. 1598.[6]
- Elizabeth = Wm Parker of Margate, yeoman, m. 1615.[10]

AUTHORITIES.

[1] So far copied from a Pedigree of Pettit in Gough's Additions to Lewis's *Thanet*. (Gough MSS. 4, Bodleian Library.)
[2] Will in District Probate Office, Canterbury (A Lib. 25, f. 1).
[3] *Ibid.* (A Lib. 13, f. 204). [4] *Ibid.* (C Lib. 19, f. 18).
[5] *Ibid.* (C Lib. 27, f. 83).
[6] *St. John's Registers, Margate.*
[7] Will in District Probate Office, Canterbury (A Lib. 35, f. 4).
[8] Gough, as above.
[9] Will in District Probate Office, Canterbury (A Lib. 66, f. 1).
[10] *Canterbury Marriage Licences.*
[11] *Visitation of London*, 1634, vol. ii., pp. 115, 364. (Harl. Soc.)
[12] *Canterbury Cathedral Registers.*
[13] *St. Paul's Registers, Canterbury.*
[14] *St George's Registers, Canterbury.*
[15] Dr. Cotton's *History of St. Lawrence, Thanet.*
[16] *Registers of St. Dionis Backchurch, London.*

further use as a treasury, it was employed as a storehouse for gunpowder and shot for the use of the fort, and was kept in repair by the deputy of the town, but in 1701 it was fitted up and made use of as a vestry. It is curious that until recently there was no door opening into it but that from the high chancel.

Within this chamber is an aumbry and an iron safe, in which are kept the Registers, Church Books, and the Charter of Queen Mary. The vestry now opens into the Chapel of St. James, through a modern doorway, above which is a Perpendicular window, high up in the east wall of the chapel, and there are two similar windows on the north. This chapel also contains in its south wall a Decorated piscina, and above are the remains of a semi-hexagonal string-course, shewing that this was formerly the outside wall of the Church.

There are now five entrances to the Church: The great west door, under an Early English window, of which some portion of the original framework remains; the north door, approached through a modern flint and teak porch, the windows of which are glazed with some of the painted glass out of the old east window; the south-west door, entered through a restored porch built of flint, has the original Early English Pointed doorway, and on the exterior a hood-mould composed of the round and the hollow; the south-east doorway also dates from Early English times, and is a good specimen of what is known as a shouldered arch. The north-east doorway is quite modern, and opens into the Chapel of St. James.

The exterior walls of the Church and tower are built of flints, the quoins, windows, and doorways of ashlar stone; they were formerly covered with stucco. This was removed during the restoration in the year 1875, when the walls were re-pointed and the stone-work renewed. The south wall is built upon a plinth, and there is an Early English string-course from the south-west porch, upon which the five windows are placed.

The north wall is also built upon a plinth. The windows on this side are situated at various heights, and are all restorations, the two easternmost being particularly good copies of the previous Perpendicular windows which replaced some in the Early English style, the jambs and openings of which are still to be seen.

The tower is built upon a plinth. It contains two stages, and has on the outside two semi-octagonal string-courses, and above is a hollow moulding with gargoyles at each corner, upon which was built a shingle steeple in 1875.

the name of St. James's land. This wake or feast took place on St. James's Day, and was called by the country people Northdown Fair. This testatrix also left directions that any residue remaining after her legacies were paid should be spent on the repair of the Chapel of St. James within this Church of St. John the Baptist.

We may now consider briefly the monuments in the Church. The oldest is a coffin-shaped stone of black marble, probably Bethersden. It is an ancient coffin-lid, and now lies just to the north of the pulpit, but was formerly, before the restoration in 1875, at the west end of the Church, inside the second arch of the southern arcade. On the top is wrought a cross, the shaft long and thin, resting on a calvary, and having a head formed of a quatrefoil combined with a square, placed diagonally, but so worn that all traces of detail are lost. This is traditionally stated to be the tomb of St. Ymar or Imarus. This tradition is supported by the statement of Thomas of Elmham, who, writing about the year 1407, says, "They translated the body of St. Ymar, a monk of Reculver, to the Church of St. John the Baptist, which is in Thanet." Canon Jenkins conjectured that St. Ymar was one of the monks murdered by the Danes, but nothing is certainly known of his history. This stone was appropriated in a barbarous manner as a tombstone for an individual who died in the year 1700, the initials J.M. and that date having been cut upon the face of it, but at the restoration of the Church these obnoxious disfigurements were carefully removed.

THE BRASSES.

Upon the restoration of the Church in 1875, the brasses with their ledger-stones were all removed from their original positions and placed in the chancel. The following is a brief description of them, starting from the west:—

1. A brass, with a Latin inscription to Thomas Cleve, gent., who died 1604.

2. Rachel Blowfeild, wife of John Blowfeild, and daughter of Thomas Craner, gent. She died 24 August 1600.

3. William Norwood, died January 1605. A Latin inscription under a shield of arms, and set in Bethersden marble.

4. This is also set in Bethersden marble, and has a shield of arms over, for Alexander Norwood, who died 1557; Alexander his son, who died 1583; Joanna his wife, who died 1605.

5. The ledger-stone of Capt. John Pettit of Dandelion, who died 1700. Under a brass, bearing a shield of arms, is an inscrip-

14. A full-length brass, with inscription below, to Peter Stone, who died 5 May 1442. The figure is vested in a similar tunic to Nicholas Canteys (No. 11), with an anelace at the left side.

15. An inscribed brass to Joane Parker, wife of William Parker. Joane was buried 12 October 1613.

16. A heart, from the top of which issue three scrolls, with legend thereon and inscription below, now placed on the south of the sacrarium, commemorates Thomas Smyth, formerly Vicar, who died 3 October 1433. The heart and scrolls bear the words, "Credo quod redemptor meus vivit—de terra surrecturus sum—in carne mea videbo deum salvatorem meum." This brass is a palimpsest. On the other side is inscribed in Latin, "Pray for the souls of John Dalton and Alicia his wife, which Alicia died on 23 January 1430."

17. On the north side of the sacrarium is the full-length brass, with inscription below, of Sir Thomas Cardiff, Vicar for fifty-five years. He died 16 January 1515. The figure is represented in the vestments of a priest—alb, stole, maniple, and chasuble.

On the north wall of the chancel is a large brass, inscribed with the names of the successive Vicars of this parish, beginning with Adamus de Essex, 1203.

The following brasses have apparently disappeared :—

(1) Nicholas Chewney, S.T.D., Vicar for twenty years, who died 7 September 1685.

(2) Luke Spracklinge, gent., and Mary his wife. The said Luke died 15 April 1591.

(3) John Smith, surmounted with a figure in brass, formerly in the Chapel of St. Anne.

This imperfect account of a beautiful and venerable Church would not be complete were I not to record that in January 1823 a meeting was held at the York Hotel, Margate, for the purpose of receiving plans for the erection of a new Church in the place and on the site of the old one, under the chairmanship of the then Vicar. Two premiums were offered, one of twenty guineas and one of ten guineas, and five plans were tendered. At an adjourned meeting, however, so decided a majority of the parishioners attended to oppose the measure that the meeting was adjourned *sine die*, and the old Church saved.

Item, to William Pakkere for carrying a letter to Folkstane for the same. iv*d*.

For the expenses of William Denne and John Beneyt at a Brodhull held at Romene in April for the agreement of Jernemuth. v*s*.

For the expenses of the Mayor and T. Spisour at a Brodhull at Romene in June, with hackneys. v*s*. iiij*d*.

For the expenses of the Mayor and others at a Brodhull held at Romene in July, with hackneys. vij*s*.

Given to a runner bearing letters for the said Brodhull. iiij*d*.

For the expenses of the Mayor, Thomas Spisour, and others at a Brodhull held on the Monday after the feast of the Beheading of S. John. x*s*.

Given to a boy bearing letters for the said Brodhull. iiij*d*.

Total vij*li*. vi*s*. iiij*d*.

Shipweye and Presents.

(Fol. 8.) And for the expenses of the Mayor and Bailiff and xij Jurats with them at Schupeweye on the Thursday next before the feast of Saint Michael, with hackneys hired, etc. xxxvi*s*.

And for a present sent to the Lord Constable against Christmas. lviij*s*.

Total iiij*li*. xiv*s*.

Costs of the House.

And for repairing the Common House, to wit, for the wages of the mason, carpenter, and plasterer employed, for tin, for a certain *spera* for making certain walls and casements there, together with boards, wood, nails, planks, and other things bought for the same, as appears in a certain schedule in detail. xlv*s*. vi*d*.

Total ij*li*. v*s*. vi*d*.

Gifts.

Given to ij messengers of the Lord King in October. ij*s*.

Item, given to the messenger of the Lord Archbishop in November, by P. Rede. ij*s*.

Item, given to Tailfer, messenger of the Lord King, at Christmas. xx*d*.

Item, given to Alan, messenger of the Lord King. ij*s*.

Item, to John Scot, harper. xx*d*.

[illegible] the Trumpter of Sir Stephen de Valoynes on Christmas [illegible] xij*d*.

[illegible]her trumpeters on Christmas Day. xij*d*.

[illegible] runner of the Lord King in January. xij*d*.

VICARS.	PATRONS.
JOHN DE TEUKESBURY.	
JOHN COLYNS, exch. with the last, 16 Jan. 1363-4. (*Ibid.*, f. 303 *b.*)	Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's.
JOHN DE KYNGESLOND, adm. 29 Sep. 1368. (Reg. Langham, f. 106 *b.*)	Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's.
STEPHEN SCHERLEFELDE, adm. 28 April 1378. (Reg. Sudbury, f. 125 *a.*) [10]	Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's.
ADAM DUNS, exch. with the last, 6 Dec. 1378. (*Ibid.*, f. 127 *b.*) [11]	Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's.
ALAN WELDE, adm. 25 Mar. 1386. (Reg. Courtenay, I., f. 261 *b.*) [12]	Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's.
WILLIAM DREYE, adm. 28 July 1393. (*Ibid.*, II., f. 213 *b.*)	Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's.
JOHN CURTEYS, adm. 7 July 1401, on d. of last. (Reg. Arundel, I., f. 277 *b.*) [13]	Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's.

with Valentinus atte Pathe, and where he continued until his death. Valentine atte Pathe had been admitted to the vicarage of Faversham on 29 August 1357. He retained it less than a year, for on 11 April 1358 he was admitted to the Church of Frittenden, another benefice in the patronage of St. Augustine's, which, however, he resigned in the same month to return to Faversham. There he remained until his exchange with William Stodmersch for Norton, which he held until 15 November 1364, when love for Faversham again prevailed, and he returned thither by effecting an exchange with Richard Wykyng, the successor of Stodmersch.

[10] After holding office for less than eight months he exchanged for two churches in Canterbury. In the record of this transaction his name is given as "Cherlefeld," which is the more correct form. On leaving Canterbury in 1384 he accepted the vicarage of Kennington, near Ashford, another benefice belonging to the Monastery, which he held for ten years; he then exchanged with William Pyke for the chantry of John Denys, in Ickham Church, which he retained until the year 1411, when he resigned.

[11] Adam Duns, who as a Deacon held the united churches of St. Mary Bredin and St. Edmund, Canterbury, for four days, was ordained priest at Otford within a fortnight of his institution to Minster.

[12] Contemporary with this Vicar, and perhaps related to him, was William Welde, who was chosen Abbot of St. Augustine's on the death of Michael Peckham in 1386, though a long delay ensued before he entered upon office.

[13] Hasted, speaking of the chancel of Minster Church, says: "In it are 18 *collegiate stalls*, in good preservation," and adds in a note: "On the seat of the first stall, at the *south* side, on *two labels*, is this name, JOHANNES CURTEYS, in old *English* letters."* This interesting memorial

* See also *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XII., p. 174, where an illustration of it is given.

VICARS.	PATRONS.
JOHN CASTILION, S.T.P., inst. 9 Oct. 1662. (Reg. Juxon, f. 138 *a*.)[34]	The Archbishop.
HENRY WHARTON, M.A., inst. 12 Nov. 1688, on d. of the last. (Reg. Sancroft, f. 425 *b*.)[35]	The Archbishop.

Mr. Culmer died in my vicarage-house at Monkton, where he was since he was put by as minister at Minster, the next place, having been ill some time before; and on the 22d, I preached his funeral sermon from Rev. xiv. 13."

[34] He was the son of Douglas Castilion, Rector of Stratford Tony, Wilts, and was entered at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, but took his degree of B.A. from New College. He was created B.D. from Christ Church in 1646, and D.D. in 1660.* On 9 July 1660 he had letters of presentation from Charles II. to the first Prebendal Stall in Canterbury Cathedral, in the place of William Bray, S.T.P., deceased. His next preferment, from Archbishop Juxon, was the vicarage of Minster. Archbishop Sheldon gave him Mersham 20 April 1665, on the resignation of that benefice by George May for the rectory and vicarage of Newchurch. And on 13 November 1676, on the promotion of Dr. Thomas Lamplugh to the bishopric of Exeter, the King presented him to the deanery of Rochester. On this occasion he is spoken of as a Chaplain in Ordinary to the King. Dr. Castilion died 21 October 1688, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral. His wife Margaret, who was a member of the old Kentish family of Digges, of Chilham Castle, survived him nearly twenty-eight years.

[35] He was the son of the Rev. Edmund Wharton, Vicar of Worstead, Norfolk, where he was born 9 November 1664. At the age of six he was sent to a public school for a twelvemonth, after which he received instruction from his father, until, at the age of fifteen, he was entered as a pensioner at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, of which his father had been a Fellow. He then obtained a scholarship, which he was permitted to retain after he had ceased to reside. As an undergraduate he is said to have studied seldom less than twelve hours a day. He took his degree of B.A. in 1683-4, "having deservedly the first place given him by the then Proctor of the University, the learned Rev. William Needham, Fellow of Emmanuel College, afterwards his dear friend and fellow-Chaplain at Lambeth." He was ordained before the usual age, in consideration of his extraordinary erudition, by Thomas White, Bishop of Peterborough, in February 1686-7. When still very young he made the acquaintance of Archbishop Sancroft, who became his patron, and employed him extensively on important literary work. It is said that the Archbishop, in addition to appointing him his domestic Chaplain, gave him the rectory of Sundridge, but no institution to this benefice appears to be recorded in the Register at Lambeth Palace. Within a year, however, of his obtaining Minster, his patron collated him to the rectory of Chartham, near Canterbury, which had fallen vacant by the death of Dr. James Jeffreys, and where he resided during the latter portion of his too-brief life. He had undermined a naturally sound constitution by excessive application to his studies, and in the autumn of 1694 signs of consumption appeared which, notwithstanding a visit to Bath, in the hope that the disease might be arrested, speedily brought a

* See Foster's *Alumni Oxon.*

BOUGHTON MALHERBE, ST. NICOLAS.

1. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* Height, 10½ inches; diameter of mouth 5 inches, of foot 8 inches; weight, 22 ozs.

The only marks are the letters O.V.O. upon a shield.

This handsome cup has a bowl which is nearly cylindrical, engraved with the arms of Thomas, second and last Lord Wotton of Marley, viz.: "Argent, a cross patée, fitched at the foot sable," impaling those of his wife Mary, one of the four daughters and coheirs of Sir Arthur Throckmorton of Paul's Perry, viz., "Gules, on a chevron argent three bars-gemelles sable," all surmounted by an earl's coronet and enclosed within feather mantling. The baluster stem has a large knop set in calix of acanthus-like foliage, beneath which is a band of depressed leaves between two bead mouldings. The foot is multifoil, with cinquefoils at the spring of each convex lobe.

2. *A Paten of Silver, gilt.* Height, 1¾ inches; diameter, 8 inches; weight, 9 ozs.

No marks.

The broad rim is ornamented with a wreath of flowers in *repoussé* work.

Canon Scott Robertson conjectured that these pieces of plate were given to the Church of Boughton between the years 1660—75 by the Countess of Chesterfield, daughter of Lord Wotton (who died 1630), in memory of her father and mother. Katharine Wotton married first Henry, Lord Stanhope, eldest son of the Earl of Chesterfield, who died during his father's lifetime, and his widow was remarried to John Vander Kerkhoven, a Dutchman. She was created Countess of Chesterfield in 1660, and resided for many years with her husband in Holland. Hence it seems probable that the Chalice and Paten were made in that country.

3. *A Chalice of Plated Ware, with a cover.** Height, 12 inches.

Ornamented on the bowl and cover with vine-leaves and grapes in *repoussé* work.

4. *A Chalice of Plated Ware.** A duplicate of No. 3.

5. *A Bread-box of Plated Ware.** Height, 1 inch; 3½ inches square.

Nos. 3, 4, and 5 were presented to the Church by the Rev. E. Moore, Rector of the Parish from 1843 to 1893.

* These vessels are not included in the Inventory printed in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVII.

2. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* Height, 9¾ inches; diameter of mouth and foot, 4½ inches; weight, 28¼ ozs.

The marks, badly stamped upon the foot, are: Lion passant, sovereign's head, and J.C.E. in a shield. There is no date letter.

Inscription and ornamentation as No. 1.

3. *A Paten of Silver* (?), *gilt.* Height, 3 inches; diameter, 11$\frac{1}{16}$ inches; weight, 25¼ ozs.

No marks.

Inscribed as No. 1. This Paten, which stands on a rather high central foot, is unusually large. In the centre of the slight depression is the sacred monogram surrounded by elaborated chasing.

4. *An Alms-plate of Silver, gilt.* Diameter, 10 inches; weight, 23½ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1739. Maker's mark, G.W., in black letter, under a triple plume (George Wickes, King's Arms, Panton Street, entered 1739). (*O.E.P.*, p. 403.)

Inscribed on the under side, "This Plate, with Flagon, Chalice, and Patine, presented to Eastwell by Emily Georgiana, Winchelsea and Nottingham, 1843."

Round the first depression, which has a gadrooned edge, is a conventional pattern in relief. In the centre of the second depression is the sacred monogram surrounded by rays. The donor of this handsome set of plate was Emily Georgiana, second wife of George William Finch-Hatton, ninth Earl of Winchelsea, and daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B. Lady Winchelsea died in 1848, and was buried in a small chapel erected at the south-west end of the nave of Eastwell Church, where her remarkable effigy in white marble, the work of Macdonald of Rome, represents her seated in an attitude of meditation.

It seems probable that when Lady Winchelsea in 1843 decided upon giving a new set of plate to the Church, she selected two pieces from the family plate chest, viz., the Flagon, made 1712, and the Alms-Plate 1750, and to complete the set ordered a new Chalice to match the Flagon, and a "Patine." At the same time the sacred monogram may have been engraved upon the old vessels in order to give them a more ecclesiastical appearance.

In the Inventory made for King Edward VI.'s Commissioners in 1552 the Vicar and Churchwardens of Eastwell made the following return: "First iij Chaleys of Sylver, parcell gylt, waying in all twenty and eight ounz." (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. VIII., p. 144.)

FAVERSHAM, ST. MARY OF CHARITY.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 6 inches; diameter of mouth and foot 3½ inches; weight, 7½ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1562. Maker's mark illegible.

Two bands of foliage between fillets, one at the lip, the other a little below midway, encircle the bell-shaped bowl, which is united to the knopless stem by a reed moulding. The foot, which is of the usual character, is ornamented by a belt of hyphens.

2. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* Height, 5¼ inches; diameter of mouth 3¼ inches, of foot 3 inches; weight, 7 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1576. Maker's mark, A., in a shaped stamp.

3. *A Paten-cover of Silver, gilt.* Height, 2¾ inches; diameter, 3¾ inches.

Marks as on No. 2.

This beautiful and interesting little cup and cover are in bad condition. The cover has lost its finial ornament, the stem has been shortened in very clumsy fashion, and the gilding has almost disappeared. The bowl is bell-shaped, engraved on its upper part with two fillets, having four pendant ornaments, whose points rest upon a triple band of moulding, below which is a belt of seven rows of hyphens. A calix of acanthus-leaves unites the bowl to the stem. The cover and foot are much alike, both bearing varieties of the egg-and-tongue moulding, hyphen belts, and three groups of *repoussé* work representing fruit. Nothing is known of the history of this cup, which until lately was used in the Mission Church, Water Lane, Faversham. It was probably made for secular purposes.

4. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, 1¾ inches; diameter, 6¾ inches; weight, 9 ozs.

London Marks of 1634. Maker's mark, G.M., with a bird beneath in a heart-shaped shield.

Inscribed on the rim, "The gift of Jane Lawrence, 1634."

5. *A Paten of Silver.* Weight, 9¼ ozs.

Marks, measurements, and inscription are the same as on No. 4.

4. *A Paten of Silver, gilt.*

A duplicate of the above.

5. *An Alms-dish of Silver, gilt.* Diameter, 12¼ inches; weight, 27 ozs.

Engraved and inscribed as No. 1.

Of similar design to the Patens.

6. *An Alms-dish of Silver, gilt.*

A duplicate of the above.

7. *A Flagon of Silver, gilt.* Height, 12 inches; diameter of mouth 4¾ inches, of foot 7 inches; weight, 55½ ozs.

Plate marks, engraving, and inscription as No. 1.

The sacred monogram is on the front, and the inscription and coat of arms on each side.

A straight-sided flagon with spreading eight-lobed foot.

8. *A Flagon of Silver, gilt.*

A duplicate of the above.

9. *A Strainer of Silver, gilt.* Height, 1⅜ inches; diameter, 4⅛ inches; weight, 4 ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1829. Makers' mark, C.R. G.S.

With plain handle, and engraved with a fleur-de-lis.

10. *A Spoon of Silver, gilt.*

London Hall Marks for 1826. Maker's mark, W.C. (William Chawner, Spoonmaker.)

A fleur-de-lis is engraved on the handle.

This massive set of Communion Plate is too heavy for convenient use, and except on special occasions their place is taken by the following smaller vessels of inferior metal.

Mr. James Taddy of the Dane, and his brother Edward of Hartsdown, contributed largely to the building of Trinity Church. Mr. Taddy belonged to a well-known Thanet family, and had been a merchant in London. He married Judith, widow of Gilbert Flesher, Esq., and died without issue 29 June 1828. A hatchment and marble tablet in St. John's Church, Margate, perpetuate his memory.

11. *A Chalice of Electroplate.* Height, 6⅜ inches; diameter of mouth 3⅜ inches, of foot 4⅛ inches.

With hemispherical bowl, circular knop and foot, and sacred monogram and cross on side.

14. *An Alms-dish of Brass.* Diameter, 15⅞ inches. Embossed and engraved.

Inscribed: "St. John the Baptist, Thanet. To the Glory of God and in Memory of the Reverend Edward Hamilton Blyth, Vicar 1880—88."

15. *A Silver Spoon.* Perforated on one side for straining. Weight, 1½ ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1821. Maker's mark, W.C. (William Chawner).

16. *A Spoon of Silver, gilt.* Weight, ½ oz.

With a figure of St. George on the top and a spiral stem. A modern spoon of foreign manufacture.

17. *A Strainer of Silver, gilt.* Height, 1¾ inches; diameter of mouth 4½ inches, of foot 2¼ inches.

London Hall Marks for 1822. Maker's mark, W.S. (William Sumner).

Inscribed: "*Parish of St. John's, Margate, Isle of Thanet.* J. Jenkins, R. Salter, Churchwardens. 1823."

18. *A Cruet of Glass, silver mounted.* Height, 11½ inches. London Hall Marks for 1894.

Inscribed: "*St. John's, Margate, in Memory of Mary Rayner Bellars, died* 12 *May* 1894, *presented by her daughter.*"

19. *A similar Cruet.*

20. *A Cruet of Glass, silver mounted.* Height, 8½ inches.

21. *A similar Cruet.*

All these cruets are surmounted with Maltese Crosses.

In 1578 the following presentment was made at the Archdeacon's visitation: "They lack a cover of silver for their Communion cup."

MARGATE. ST. PAUL'S, CLIFTONVILLE.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 7¾ inches; diameter of mouth 3¾ inches, of foot 4¾ inches.

London Hall Marks for 1872. Makers' mark, $\frac{\text{T.C.}}{\text{E.C.}}$ (Cox and Sons).

Of Mediæval pattern, with circular knop and six-lobed foot. Round the knop are three hemispherical studs, and three project from alternate compartments of the foot. Under the rim runs a tendril pattern.

Inscribed underneath the foot, "*Usu S. Pauli templi Margate*, 1873."

2. *A Chalice of Silver.* A duplicate of the above.

London Hall Marks for 1873. Makers as No. 1.

Inscribed underneath the foot, "*Uso S. Pauli Templum Margate* [*sic*], MDCCCLXXIII."

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, 1½ inches; diameter 6¼ inches, of foot 2⅜ inches.

Plate marks as No. 2.

The sacred monogram is engraved in the centre.

Inscribed underneath the rim, "✠ *In usum Ecclesiæ Scti. Pauli Margate*, MDCCCLXXIII."

4. *A Paten of Silver.* A duplicate of No. 3.

London Hall Marks for 1885. Makers' mark, $\frac{\text{M.B.}}{\text{A.T.}}$

Inscribed as No. 3, with date MDCCCLXXXV.

5. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, 11⅜ inches; diameter of mouth 3⅛ inches, of foot 5½ inches.

Plate marks as No. 2.

A straight-sided flagon, with sacred monogram engraved on the side and a Maltese Cross on the top.

Inscribed as No. 2.

6. *A Spoon of Silver.* Length, 6¼ inches.

London Hall Marks for 1870. Maker's mark, C.L.

Inscribed: "St. Paul's Church."

4. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, 12½ inches; diameter of mouth 3⅛ inches, of foot 5 inches; weight, 29¼ ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1877. Maker's mark, S.S., in oblong border (Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited).

RAMSGATE, CHRIST CHURCH.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 9⅜ inches; diameter of mouth 3⅞ inches, of foot 3¾ inches; weight, 13 ozs. 15 dwts.

London Hall Marks of the year 1847. Makers' mark, C.R. / G.S.

The sacred monogram within rays is engraved upon the plain bell-shaped bowl, which is supported by a baluster stem.

2. *A Chalice of Silver.* A duplicate of the last.

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter 8⅛ inches, of foot 3¾ inches; height, 4⅝ inches; weight, 15 ozs. 15 dwts.

London Hall Marks of 1847. Maker's mark same as Chalice.

4. *A Paten of Silver.* A duplicate of the last.

These are plain patens on a central foot. The sacred monogram is engraved in the centre of the field.

5. *An Apostle-spoon of Silver, with figure of St. Simon [with saw].* Length, 8⅝ inches; weight, 2¼ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1891. Makers' mark, E. & Sns.

Inscribed: "With thanksgiving, A. R. C. 1891."

6. *A Chalice of Plated Ware.*

7. *A Chalice of Plated Ware.*

8. *A Flagon of Plated Ware.* Height, 10 inches.

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8. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 6⅞ inches; diameter of mouth 3¼ inches, of foot 3 inches; weight, 5½ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1892. Maker's mark, W.B.J., in a shield.

Inscribed on the egg-shaped bowl, "*To the Glory of the Triune God, and in loving memory of Wriothesly Baldwin, called to rest Oct. 29th,* 1896."

Mr. Wriothesly Baldwin resided for many years at 1 Clifton Lawn, Ramsgate. The Chalice was the gift of his widow.

9. *A Cruet of Silver.* Height, 8¾ inches; weight, 12¼ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1898. Maker's mark, B. J.W.

10. *A Cruet of Glass, with silver mounts.*

London Hall Marks of 1893. Makers' mark, S.B. F.W.

Inscribed round the neck, "*Ascension Day,* A.D. 1893."

Inscribed on the band round the body, "✠ To the Glory of God and in memory of J. J. Hampshire, Churchwarden from Easter 1889 to Easter 1891. At rest February 5th, 1892 ✠."

Mr. Hampshire was a retired builder from Chislehurst, and a zealous Church worker and Churchwarden in St. George's Parish.

RAMSGATE, ST. LUKE.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 6¾ inches; diameter of mouth 4⅛ inches, of foot 4 inches; weight, 8¼ ozs.

There are no Hall Marks. Maker's mark, I.S., in monogram within a beaded oval stamp.

The bowl is bell-shaped, supported on a knopless stem and foot, all perfectly plain. This cup, which was probably made in the first half of the seventeenth century, was formerly the property of the Vicar and Churchwardens of Broomfield in Essex, but was sold by them in 1876 to Messrs. Cox and Co. of London, from whom it was purchased by the Rev. J. B. Whiting, Vicar of St. sented by him to this Church.

9. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, 6½ inches; weight, 4¾ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1857.

A floriated cross is engraved in the centre of the field.

10. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, 5½ inches; weight, 3 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1884.

The sacred monogram, gilt, is in the centre of the field.

11. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, 5½ inches; weight, 2 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1883.

The central depression is gilt; on the rim is a cross.

RAMSGATE, ST. MARY.

1. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Diameter, 10¾ inches; weight, 18¾ ozs.

The marks are obliterated except what appears to be a small Court hand a, the date letter for the year 1696-7.

The following inscription and arms are engraved upon the upper side: "*To perpetuate the memory of the late John Fagg, gentleman, whose private charity and public-spirited benevolence were active, uniform, and extensive. This Plate is presented to the Communion Table by the Revd Richard Harvey, Clerk, the first Curate, who in conjunction with his much esteemed and respected Friend, after various attempts and endeavours for upwards of twenty years, at length established Ramsgate Chapel, Mr. Fagg giving the ground upon which it is erected, and becoming, with Mr. Harvey, one of the original and most considerable proprietors. Easter Sunday, March 27th,* 1796." *Gules, two bendlets vair, for* FAGGE; and *Argent, on a chevron gules, between three bears' gambs erased and erect ermines, as many crescents erminois, for* HARVEY. Also the letters *J.F.* and *R.H.* in script. On the underside are the letters "A.C." and "18 ozs. less 3 dwts."

St. Mary's, the first Church in the town of Ramsgate, was [illegible]ted by Archbishop Moore in the year 1791 as a chapel-of-[illegible] Mother Church of St. Lawrence.

RAMSGATE, ST. PAUL'S (Consecrated 1887).

1. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* Height, 7½ inches; diameter of mouth 3¾ inches, of foot 4½ inches; weight, 11½ ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1873. Maker, I.F.

This is a vessel of Mediæval shape. On the hemispherical bowl is a cross potent within a circle. The knop of the stem is ornamented with six fleurs-de-lis; on the sexfoiled foot is the sacred monogram on a chased ground.

Inscribed under the foot, "*Given to the service of God in memory of the loving labours of Annie Cowell, who died August 22nd*, 1873."

2. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* Height, 7¼ inches; diameter of mouth 3½ inches, of foot 4 inches; weight, 11¾ ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1887.

Mediæval shape. The bowl is ornamented with a band of thorns between two fillets. The hexagonal stem is divided by a knop of pierced work, above and below which three sides of the stem are ornamented with tracery like that of a fourteenth-century two-light window. The base is a plain sexfoil.

3. *A Paten of Silver, gilt.* Diameter of foot, 6 inches; weight, 4½ ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1887. Maker, M.R. over A.P.

In shape like a scale pan; Maltese Cross on the concave side.

4. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, 5⅞ inches; weight, 4 ozs.

Hall Marks and inscription as on No. 1.

Upon the rim, four crosses potent within circles; in the centre, the sacred monogram on a chased ground.

5. *A Cruet of Glass, with silver stopper and mounts.*

It bears the symbols of the four Evangelists round the drum.

RAMSGATE, HOLY TRINITY (Consecrated 1845).

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 7 inches; diameter of mouth 3½ inches, of foot 3½ inches; weight, 7¾ ozs.

London Hall Marks for the year 1845-6. Makers' mark, R.P. over G.

The bowl is bulb-shaped and inscribed, "*Trinity Church, Ramsgate*, 1846."

WESTGATE, ST. JAMES. (Consecrated 1873.)

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 6 inches; diameter of mouth, 3½ inches; weight, 9½ ozs.

2. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, 7½ inches; weight, 9½ ozs.

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, 5½ inches; weight, 8 ozs.

4. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, 12 inches; weight, 38 ozs.

WESTGATE, ST. SAVIOUR.*

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 8 inches; diameter of mouth 4¼ inches, of foot 3½ inches; weight, 16¼ ozs.
London Hall Marks of the year 1884.

2. *A Chalice of Silver.* A duplicate of the last.

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, 5¾ inches; weight, 9½ ozs.
London Hall Marks of 1884.

4. *A Paten of Silver.* A duplicate of the last.

5. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, 11 inches; weight, 35¼ ozs.
London Hall Marks of 1884.

WHITSTABLE, ALL SAINTS.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 9⅛ inches; diameter of mouth 4¼ inches, of foot 4 inches; weight, 11¾ ozs.
London Hall Marks for 1782. Maker's mark, G.S. (? George Smith).

The bowl is oval. The stem is banded in the middle. On the bowl (near the top) is inscribed (in Roman capitals), "The Gift of Robert Knock | To the Parish of Whitstable | 1783."

I was informed that this Chalice had been altered in shape by the predecessor of the present Vicar, and that it had originally a spreading lip.

* This is an ecclesiastical parish, formed in the year 1884 out of the civil parishes of Minster, Birchington, and Acol.

SUTTON VALENCE CASTLE.

BY HAROLD SANDS.

Town Sutton, to give it the name by which it was at first distinguished from the adjacent villages of Chart and East Sutton (for not until long afterwards, in the year 1265, was it first known as now by the name of Sutton Valence), appears to have been inhabited so far back as the Roman occupation of Britain; for in 1827 Mr. C. Roach-Smith found here the remains of a walled cemetery in a field called Bowhalls, or Bowhaws, which contained upwards of one hundred cinerary urns, with glass vessels, and other pottery, now in the Charles Museum at Maidstone;* and again in 1841 foundations of a possible Roman watch-tower were laid bare by the same gentleman.† From the fact of there being here a farm known by the name of "The Harbour" I should infer‡ the existence of a Roman villa, which would be upon or near the line of Roman road supposed to have traversed the parish, from Maidstone to Headcorn, and possibly onwards to Newenden,§ and what was at that time the sea-coast.

There is no mention of any castle at Sutton Valence, or rather Town Sutton, at the time of Domesday Survey in 1086, nor do any of the monastic historians mention the place. It is, however, stated by Henry Godwin, F.S.A.,‖ that "the ruins here are of a castle supposed to have been destroyed¶ *temp.* Stephen, 1135—1154." This is very probable, for we know from Henry of Huntingdon** that Stephen besieged and took Leeds Castle early in 1139, and it does not seem likely that while attacking a large fortress like Leeds he would leave a small stronghold in the hands of a rebellious baron, and so expose all his siege operations

* *Archæologia* (Royal Society of Antiquaries), vol. xxix., pp. 421—423.
† *Sutton Valence and East Sutton* (Rev. J. Cave-Browne).
‡ *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XV., pp. 74 and 88.
§ See *Words and Places* (Isaac Taylor), new edition, p. 171.
‖ Godwin, *English Archæologist's Handbook*, p. 224.
¶ Walls breached, keep rendered *temporarily* untenable. See p. 203.
** Henry of Huntingdon's *Chronicle* (ed. Bohn), p. 270.

church, and the possessions with which it was endowed. Unfortunately, however, it adds very little to the information already obtained about the founder.

Mention is made in the sixth section of his wife, and of their respective parents, but there is no reference to children, and the fact that he conveyed the patronage to John atte Bertone tends to confirm the supposition that he was not succeeded by an heir of the same name. This conveyance took place in the year 1429, and he is then described as "of the parish of Welle, next Lytelbourne." In a list of the names of the Gentlemen of Kent in the year 1433 appears that of "John Dennis de Welle."* There can be no reasonable doubt that the same person is here indicated, but he can scarcely have been identical with the Sheriff of London seventy-three years earlier. It seems more probable that the latter was father of the founder, notwithstanding the statement made by Philipott that they were the same. A careful search among the Will Registers in the Probate Registry at Canterbury, as well as among those of the P.C.C. at Somerset House, has failed to discover any record of the last wishes of John Denys; and the almost only remaining hope that the recent operations in connection with the restoration of the nave and transepts of Ickham Church might expose to view a grave-slab or other trace of the former owner of Apulton has also been disappointed.

To one further question the foundation deed unfortunately gives no decided answer. What was the *exact position* occupied by the chantry? That it was originally in the nave there can be no doubt. That it was ever anywhere else—notwithstanding the curious permission, limited as to time, mentioned in the first section—there is no evidence to shew. The two transepts were already occupied, or at any rate were connected with other manors. Moreover, the latest document, the Commission issued by Archbishop Bourgchier in 1483, speaks of it as having been in the nave, and gives no hint of its position ever having been changed.

Now it is quite evident from existing remains that smaller chantries were not infrequently placed between the

* Harris's *History of Kent*, p. 442.

altars aforesaid, be in a certain chest,* bound with iron, arranged for such things, well secured with two locks, fastened with different keys, in the custody of the Wardens of the said Church, and in the same Church, of which one key shall remain with me, my heirs and assigns, saving that on the chief Festivals one of the better vestments there be delivered to the oft-mentioned priest to celebrate in on that day, which vestment, given out to him for that occasion, the same priest shall return to the said Wardens, or to one of them, the same day to be replaced in the said chest. Also when the books, or any book, ornament, vestment, or anything thereof, stand in need of mending or washing, let this be pointed out to the priest who shall be there at the time, as aforesaid, through the said Wardens, who shall arrange suitable remuneration for his [labour in] repairing such things, and this as often as it shall be necessary. And with respect to the two books, and two vestments, and ornaments, and other things appertaining to the said altars, and which are always in the hands of the said priest, let Indentures be made between me during my lifetime, and afterwards between the Patron of the said Chantry, and the Wardens of the goods of the said Church of Ikham, on the one side, and the said priest on the other side, at his institution, that they be well and safely ordered and kept for the use of the said Chantry; of which let one part be placed in the said chest bound with iron, and let the other part remain with the said priest.

(11) "When either of these Wardens shall decease, I ordain and appoint that the said priest within the same day, or as quickly as possible when he knows of his death, do say for his soul the *Vigiliæ Mortuorum*, but on the day of his burial the *Missa Peculiaris;* and throughout the following week let him have special remembrance.

(12) "Also I will and ordain that one Indenture of this Ordination and Form always remain after my decease with my heirs and assigns; but the other in the hands of the Wardens of the Church aforesaid, as already stated, and the priest of the aforesaid Chantry shall have a copy of them in his possession.

(13) "For the unbroken observance of all which rules, I will that any priest, already instituted, or hereafter to be instituted in the said Chantry, do make corporal oath before the Ordinary of the place, at the time of his institution, that he will faithfully keep this

* *Item volo quod libri et vestimenta, etc., sint in quadam cista ferro ligata, ad talia titulata, bene firmata cum duabus ceruris, diversis clavibus firmandis, etc.*

aforesaid. And to the same William, the Chaplain, and to his successors in the aforesaid Chantry [they have granted licence] to receive the aforesaid tenements, lands, pasture, and rent, with their appurtenances, in the form aforesaid. Likewise also they have granted special licence to hold of them and their successors by the rent and services abovesaid, as is aforesaid, the aforesaid Statute passed against placing lands and tenements in Mortmain notwithstanding; the same John, and William the Chaplain, being willing for themselves, and for the successors of the same Chaplain, to grant by the tenor of these presents that as often as the said Chantry chances to become void by death, deprivation, or resignation, or in any other way, the next who shall be Chaplain of the aforesaid Chantry be bound to pay 6s. 1¼d. half-farthing, in the name of a Relief, according to the custom of the tenure of the aforesaid tenements, to the before-named Prior and Convent and their successors.

"And it shall be lawful for the aforesaid Prior and Convent, and their successors, to distrain in all the aforesaid lands and tenements, with their appurtenances, for the aforesaid Relief, if a part thereof be at any time in arrear; and to carry off, drive away, and detain the goods distrained until full and complete satisfaction shall have been made for the part which is in arrear.

"In witness whereof, to the part of this Indenture remaining with the aforenamed John, and William the Chaplain, and the successors of the same Chaplain, the common seal of the aforesaid Prior and Convent is appended. But to the other part,* remaining with the aforesaid Prior and Convent, the seals of the aforesaid John, and William the Chaplain, are appended.

"Given in the Chapter House of the said Prior and Convent, the fourteenth day of the month of March, A.D. 1393."†

The Confirmation of the Foundation Deed by the Prior and Chapter, dated 18 April 1394, follows next in order, and completes the series of documents dealing with the "Ordination" of the chantry.

With the exception of the Institutions of the Chaplains, recorded in the Episcopal Registers at Lambeth Palace, there is only one further document which throws light on its history. This is the conveyance by John Denys of the advowson, together with all rights of patronage, to John

* It is this part which is in the Library, and still has its two seals intact.
† *i.e.*, 1393-4.

CHANTRY PRIESTS.

The names of the following priests who served the chantry have been recorded in the Lambeth Registers:—

WILLIAM PYKE, who is mentioned in the Indenture of 14 March 1393-4, was a native of Ash, near Sandwich, and was ordained priest in St. Paul's Cathedral 22 September 1375, on a title given by the Abbot and Convent of "Langhedone" (West Langdon). His tenure of office seems to have been very brief, though we do not know whether he may not have had a longer connection with Ickham, for it is not improbable that the Chantry was in existence, although not as an *endowment*, at a somewhat earlier date. In April 1394 Pyke effected an exchange of benefice for the vicarage of Kennington, near Ashford, where he remained until June 1402, when he again exchanged for Patricksbourne. As Vicar of the latter he was present in the Church of "Litilbourne" on 17 February 1405-6, with eleven other clerics and four laymen, who were summoned to enquire into and report on a vacancy which had occurred at Upper Hardres. (Reg. Arundel, I., f. 306*a*.)

STEPHEN CHERLEFELD, who may have been related to Roger Cherlefelde, one of the jurors in the preliminary Inquisition of 12 June 1392, was admitted to the vicarage of Minster, Thanet, in 1378, but effected an exchange for two churches in Canterbury the same year. In 1384 he was presented by the Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's to their vicarage of Kennington, which he held for ten years. He exchanged with William Pyke, and was instituted to the Chantry by Archbishop Courtenay 24 April 1394. (Reg. Courtenay, II., f. 217*b*.)

THOMAS BRABOURNE was instituted 1 September 1411 by Archbishop Arundel, on Cherlefeld's resignation. (Reg. Arundel, II., f. 62*a*.)

JOHN SERGANT was instituted by Archbishop Chichele on 9 April 1420. It is not stated how the Chantry had become vacant. (Reg. Chichele, I., f. 109*a*.)

JOHN WYMBELDON was instituted by the same Archbishop 9 February 1420-21, on the resignation of his predecessor, whose tenure of office fell short of a year. He was Vicar of the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields 1391-93. In the early years of the fifteenth century he became Vicar of Horton Kirby, which he retained until 1407, when he effected an exchange for Littlebourne, where he continued until 1419. He passed the remainder of his [illegible] ham. (*Ibid.*, f. 123*b*.)

EXCAVATIONS AT ST. AUSTIN'S ABBEY, CANTERBURY.

BY W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A.

I.—THE CHAPEL OF ST. PANCRAS.

THE superior attractions of the cathedral church of Canterbury and of the monastic buildings adjoining it have led to the remains of the Abbey of St. Austin without the walls not receiving the attention they deserve at the hands of Churchmen and antiquaries. Yet it is to this site that we must turn for some of the most important evidence of early church building in this country, dating from the first days of the new mission introduced by Austin in 597.

For the story of these early buildings we are indebted in the first place to the Ecclesiastical History of the Venerable Bæda, who mentions four churches in or near the city of Canterbury. Two of these Bæda states were already in existence when Austin came to Britain. "There was," he says, "near the same city on the east a church anciently built in honour of St. Martin while the Romans still dwelt in Britain, in which the Queen (Bertha), whom we have beforesaid was a Christian, had been wont to pray. In this (church) therefore they themselves (*i.e.* Austin and his companions) also began to meet, to sing, to pray, to say masses, to preach, and to baptize, until the King (Æthelbert) having been converted to the Faith, they received greater licence to preach everywhere, and to build and restore churches." We are next told by Bæda that "when Austin received the episcopal seat in the royal city (as we have beforesaid), he recovered therein by the King's assistance a church which he had learned was built in that same place by the ancient labour of Roman believers, and

we are told there was not room for any more, this *porticus* cannot have been very large. In the southern chapel were buried Queen Bertha, King Æthelbert, and bishop Letard, as well as King Eadbald and some of his successors.

To the east of the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, and separated from it by the monks' cemetery, was a second church or chapel built in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary by Eadbald the son of Æthelbert, in expiation of his sins. The date of this church must fall between Æthelbert's death in 616 and 618, when the second abbot John was buried in it.

For this account and the later history of the abbey we are chiefly indebted to one of the monks, William Thorn by name, who wrote a chronicle of it from its foundation down to 1397.

The two churches of St. Peter and St. Paul and of Our Lady appear to have stood until about 1059, when the then abbot Wulfric, being desirous of making more room for shrines and relics, pulled down the east front of the abbey church and the western part of Our Lady's chapel, and having purged the cemetery between them, began to connect the two by new building. But the work was stopped by Wulfric's death in 1059, and remained unfinished until after the election of abbot Scotland in 1070. Scotland decided to pull down Wulfric's work and to build upon the whole of the site of Our Lady's chapel. He accordingly translated the relics of all who had been buried in it and constructed in the same place a crypt to the Blessed Virgin, over which were erected the shrines of Austin and his fellows.

Abbot Scotland, who died in 1087, is said to have finished the new work from the abovesaid oratory of the Virgin as far as the porch of St. Austin, in which he rested of old time.

The abbey church was completed by Wydo, Scotland's successor, and so far as we at present know, continued down to the Suppression.

The monastic buildings stood to the north of the church, with the outer court and principal gatehouse to the west, and the infirmary and its adjuncts on the east.

To the south of the abbey lay the lay-folk's cemetery, as at Christchurch, and entered like that by its own gatehouse.

The lay-folk's cemetery had previously been sold by Sir Edward Hales, bart., the then owner, for the site of the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, which was begun in 1791 and opened in 1793. The present hospital, which is the old one with additional wings, fortunately stands clear of any old buildings, immediately to the south of the nave of the abbey church. The ruins of the nave and the greater part of its site are within the hospital grounds. East of the hospital is a square, flat-topped mound, now covered with large trees, on which formerly stood the abbey belfry.

The rest of the site of the monastery is represented by a field of about three acres, till lately occupied as a farm-yard, lying to the north of the hospital and east of the college. The buildings that once almost covered it have all been swept away, and only a few fragments of rubble walling and the irregularities of the surface remain to tell of their existence.

They included the central tower, the north and south transepts, and all the eastern part of the abbey church, with its crypt and flanking chapels and the site of St. Austin's shrine; the chapter-house (where most of the abbots were buried) and other buildings extending northwards from the transept; and the monks' infirmary, an establishment of some size, with a great hall, chapel, etc. The ruins of the early Saxon chapel of St. Pancras are in the south-east corner.

Besides this chapel of St. Pancras, the field also covers the site of Eadbald's chapel of Our Lady, and of the eastern part of Æthelbert's church of St. Peter and St. Paul. The western part of this stood upon a triangular piece of ground already belonging to St. Augustine's College.

Various attempts have been made within recent years, but without effect, to rescue this historic site from its deplorable condition, and commit it to the safe keeping of some corporation representing the English Church which here had its very beginnings.

During the present year (1900), however, under the provisions of the will of a late owner, the field had to be sold. A strong effort was at once made to secure it, and through the

From this architectural description of the chapel it is now time to turn to its written history.

Although the building, as its Plan shews, is of very ancient date, it is not mentioned by Bæda or any other early writer, and the oldest existing account seems to be that written towards the end of the fourteenth century by William Thorn, under the year 598:

"Moreover there was not far from that city towards the east about midway between the church of St. Martin and the city walls a temple or idol-place where King Æthelbert according to the custom of his people was wont to pray, and with his nobles to sacrifice to demons and not to God; which temple Austin purged from the defilements and impurities of the heathen, and having broken in pieces the idol that was in it, he changed it into a church and dedicated it in the name of St. Pancras the martyr, and this was the first church hallowed by Austin. There is still an altar in the south porch of the same church at which the same Austin was wont to celebrate, where the image of the King formerly stood. While Austin was celebrating mass on this altar for the first time, the devil, seeing that he was driven forth from the house which he had for so long time dwelled in, strove to utterly overthrow the aforesaid church, the marks of which thing are still visible on the outside of the east wall of the porch aforesaid."

This story of the beginning of St. Pancras is placed by the writer immediately after the account of the founding of Christchurch, but before that of the church of St. Peter and St. Paul. Seeing, however, that an interval of eight centuries separated the good monk from the incident he relates, we must be careful not to build too much upon his story, and we know far too little about pagan Saxon temples to justify us in accepting all that is said about Æthelbert and his idol-place. What the building actually shews is that some Roman structure supplied the materials, and such might as well have been without the walls as within the city. The plan of St. Pancras is beyond question not that of a temple, but of a Saxon church of very early type, having features in common with other early Kentish churches,

bones of an adult, evidently relics. The inscription was unfortunately broken in pieces by the strokes of a workman's pickaxe. The fragments (which are still in the possession of Canon Routledge) are so small that it has been impossible to decipher the inscription, but the word 'sacrum' is legible, together with portions of other words."

Near one grave, against the south wall, there have lately been found (1) a thin plate of lead, 7 inches long and 2½ inches wide, inscribed:

✠ HIC IACET BENEDICT' SACERDOS SCE MARGARETE

with ligulate and inscribed letters of the style of the twelfth century; and (2) a lead cross, 4¼ inches wide, 4⅜ inches high, and ⅜ inch thick, with a deeply cut transverse inscription in two lines:

✠ BENEDICTVS | SACERDOS.

For notices of the discovery of other examples of these "absolution crosses," as they have been termed in England and France, see *Archæologia*, xxxv. 298, xxxvi. 266, and xxxvii. 37, 38.

The lettering of Benedict's plate should be compared with that found in the grave of Archbishop Theobald in the cathedral church in 1787, engraved in *Archæologia*, vol. xv. pl. x.

insertion near the centre (measuring 1 foot 4 inches by 1 foot 1 inch), which perhaps contained some relic. This *mensa* belonged most probably to one of the altars in the upper part of the church.

The ambulatory round the main apse has an average width of 11 feet 4 inches. On the inner side of it are now visible the foundations and rubble work (most of the external facings having been removed) of eight massive pillars arranged in a semicircle, distant 4 feet 10 inches from each other, and still farther westward two small stone columns, distant 5 feet 3 inches from the adjoining pillars, and the same distance from each other. They seem to have formed two of the supports of the high altar above, which is fully described in Elmham's History, with its silver reredos, its reliquaries of Bishop Leotard and of King Ethelbert, and the six volumes of books sent by St. Gregory to St. Austin. Other columns may probably be discovered by further excavations to the westward.

East of the Central Chapel of the apse is a rectangular chapel, measuring roughly 37 feet by 20 feet 9 inches (the western end of it being irregular owing to the obtruding apse), which was erected some time in the fourteenth or fifteenth century. Almost in the middle of it was found the body of Abbot John Dygon (1497—1509). His head was enclosed in a large leaden painted mitre, and among the contents of the grave were a leaden chalice and paten, two finger rings, and a coffin plate with an inscription in Latin, which, after the usual complimentary remarks to be found in epitaphs, informs the reader that Dygon conferred so many benefits on the monastery that he could justly be called its second founder, and that he governed the Abbey thirteen years, two months, and nineteen days. It seems a sort of bathos to confess that the only preserved record of Dygon's history is that of his name as one of the guests who sat at the high table at the banquet given on the occasion of Archbishop Warham's enthronization in 1504.

The use of lead in these articles seems to point to the great poverty of the monks in the reign of Henry VII.

The rectangular chapel seems to have been enlarged about the close of the fifteenth century, perhaps by Abbot

the west end of the south aisle at J. Over the four-light window there was found buried in the wall a plain, circular, splayed window, which belonged to the lancets, and it is to be regretted that in the rebuilding more attention was not paid to the replacing, as far as could be, of what was there before. There appear to have been either two or three lancets with large splays and the circular window over them. The ceiling of the chancel was plain circular plaster, with a wide imperfect cornice in parts, of this form.

A cornice of no very good design was added at this time, but the remainder of the woodwork of the ceiling was not added until 1852—the idea of it and most of the details of the flowers being taken from a flat ceiling in the south transept of Headcorn Church. At this time (1836) the south wall of the chancel was rebuilt, the work being put up nearly as before, with the following alterations: the bases of the pillar A and of the respond B stood on a rough substructure of flints, plastered like all the rest of the bases in the Church. These bases were now placed on the floor, and the pillar and respond lengthened by the addition of the upper course of stone in each. Part of the hinder side of the capital and base of A, and of the capital of B, had been broken off apparently for putting up a screen. These were restored, and, it being necessary to rebuild part of the wall under the corbel C, the southern scroll of foliage of the capital B was found buried in the wall under the corbel, and was restored to its original place. Behind B was a slanting opening in the wall at I I, through which the altar might be seen from the old seats in the south transept which were . . . . to the south of the pillar A. The window D was a small, plain, circular-headed window, both within and without shorter than the others, and it is to be regretted that it was not retained. The other side windows of the chancel were wide and weather-worn externally and not very intelligible; internally they had plain splays which ran up into the arches in this manner.

These splays were now cut into a moulding and arched over at the top. Below the window D was a small plain locker with a wooden door. Below the windows at the east end was a wide recess in the wall, which had been filled up. The cusps of the water-drain were broken off, and no guide left as to what they were. The gravestones now within the Communion rails were scattered in different parts of the chancel, and it is a pity they were not left in their places. The screen E stood against the pillars F G. The darker shafts are of old marble; the lighter are new, Bethersden in some cases replacing shattered Caen shafts. The shaft G was of Caen, very well coloured to imitate marble; the shaft F, being very bad and shaky, was taken out and put in the place of G, a new one being put at F. The four capitals of these double columns are of different stone and design, and were rudely put together, as well as the bases, with gaping rough intervals between (since filled up with stone); also at the joint of the shaft H was the remainder of a cramp sticking out on the other side, opposite to the wall, making it appear that the materials had been brought from some other building, and rudely adapted to this. There were two or three rude plain tie-beams, which were cut away, and in their place was inserted the iron bar which runs through the head of the centre east window, and is strongly secured at each end to the wall plate. Under the sort of step on the sills of the two south windows is a bond timber. It is to be regretted that the Dean and Chapter's surveyor declined shewing a flint wall on the outside, being bent upon plastering

which gives a representation of the spire, and this had been pulled down after the fire which injured it in 1561. Our thanks are due to Mr. Sands for calling attention to this interesting view, the importance of which seems to have been hitherto somewhat unaccountably overlooked. A coloured impression of the plate has recently been placed in the Cathedral Library at Canterbury.—EDITORS.]

SCHEME FOR WIDENING MILL STREET, MAIDSTONE.

IT was seen that this project, which has for some time past been under the consideration of the Corporation of Maidstone, if carried out as originally conceived, would involve the destruction of all that which lends such a charm to the southern end of Mill Street on its western side, namely, the old half-timbered Mill House, the Corn Mill, the beautiful Mediæval bridge which spans the river Len, and the ancient gate-house of the Archbishop's Manor House, known as the Palace. As soon as matters were sufficiently developed Mr. Hubert Bensted, F.R.I.B.A., brought the whole matter under the notice of the Honorary Secretary. Both working together acted promptly, laying the above particulars before the National Trust and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. Mr. Bensted prepared an admirable alternative scheme accompanied by a plan, by which the eastern side of Mill Street was dealt with instead of the western, thus doing away with necessity of demolishing anything of archaic interest. This was duly laid before the Corporation and the Trustees of the Palace, while in the meantime urgent appeals were sent to those bodies by the two societies already named. Subsequently, at a meeting held of the Trustees, Mr. Robert Hoar and Mr. George Payne were kindly permitted to attend, and were invited to give their views upon the whole subject. The latter, at the close of his remarks, strongly urged the Trustees, if Mr. Bensted's alternative scheme were finally adopted, to endeavour to acquire the garden of the Mill and connect it by means of a rustic bridge with the Palace grounds. At the conclusion of the meeting the Trustees resolved to invite the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings to send down an expert to report on the questions at issue. It is earnestly hoped that the active measures which have been taken may induce the authorities at Maidstone to preserve that which blends so charmingly with the Church, College, and Palace adjoining.

GEORGE PAYNE.

COLEBRIDGE CASTLE.

CAN any Member inform me as to whether any plan or description of this castle (beyond the brief notice in Hasted) is known to exist? The licence to crenellate is dated 7 Edward II., and Mackenzie, in his *Castles of England*, speaks of it as "a strong minor castle," giving the date of its demolition as 36 Edward III., surely a short life for a strong castle. There is a Colebridge Farm still, near Egerton. Is it known whether it occupies the site of the former castle?

H. SANDS, Tenterden.

KENT CHURCHES.

MR. H. SANDS writes that although there are about 405 churches of ancient date in the county, only 30 have been properly planned by contributors to *Archæologia Cantiana*, and he hopes that the Society may adopt a uniform scale of $\frac{1}{8}$th to the foot for the drawings, which will reduce readily to $\frac{1}{24}$th for publication.

We are entirely in sympathy with Mr. Sands' suggestion, and to emphasize the importance of carefully-measured surveys we need only quote the wise words of Lord Kelvin to the Royal Society: "Accurate and minute measurement seems to the non-scientific imagination a less lofty and dignified work than looking for something new. But nearly all the grandest discoveries of science have been but the rewards of accurate measurement and patient long-continued labour in the minute sifting of numerical results."

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF DOCUMENTS BELONGING TO THE KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Amongst the various collections of our Society, preserved at Chillington House, Maidstone, are a vast number of ancient deeds, letters, and miscellaneous papers, which fill several drawers in the Kent Archæological Society's Library, but have apparently never been calendared or made in any way accessible to our Members. These have now been numbered and arranged in parcels by the Curator, and the Editors, assisted by the Rev. A. J. Pearman, have made a calendar of a portion of the collection, the first instalment of which is printed below.

The greater part of the documents now noticed relate to the estates and affairs of Henry Oxenden of South Barham and Maydeken in the parish of Denton, who was born in the year 1608, and was the eldest son of Richard Oxenden of Barham by his wife Katherine, daughter of Sir Adam Sprackling, Knt., and cousin of Sir Henry Oxenden, Bart., of Wingham.* Henry Oxenden was twice married, his first wife being Anne, daughter of Sir Samuel Peyton, Bart., and his second Catherine, daughter of James Culling of South Barham. Amongst his neighbours was one John Warley, a butcher, of Elham, who seems to have acted as his man of business, and whose son Jonas he sent to Cambridge University. This Jonas Warley afterwards became Rector of Witham in Essex, and in the year 1704 he succeeded Dr. Beveridge in the Archdeaconry of Colchester. Several letters from or to this Archdeacon Warley are printed below.

* The pedigree of Oxenden is printed in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. VI., p. 277.

To Coz. Masters' daughter divers bookes.

July 13, 1652. Left with Mr Badley [?] Mr Collins 33 Frenc Spanish, & Italian bookes.

Mr Barling hath Cornelius a lapide on Genesis.

Qua're who hath Coriat's Travels.

28 June 1656. Lent Mr Childe my tryal of wits.

August 5. Lent Mr Ventriss an Answer to Hooker.

May 1652. Capt Read, Aurelius on Job.

Ap. 29th, '57. Lent Sr Ja. Oxinden my Fuller & Usquehart.

June 20. Lent Mr Andrews' children one of my play bookes.

July 9. Lent John Warly's sone my Scapula Lexicon, n Greek Testament, my Homer's Iliad, till Sep. 1st.

August 26th, 1657. Lent Mr John Andrews the history of Que Eliza, Lambert's perambulation of Kent, History of Lewis XIth

No. 4, 1657. Mr Barling hath God's love to mankind.

Lent Mr Jacob a manuscript of physick and gave him a Spani phisick booke.

Ap. 4, 1656. My Cosin George and my brother Richard we into the Indies; gave my Cosin George my pistol and my silv Tobacco box.

Oxinden, Christopher. Lent him at his going to the Indie Dec. 1654: Hecklut's vioges, worth 10s; Tom Coriat's Cruditie worth 16s; History of the Conquest of the West Indies, 2s; Hegh van Linischolen his voiages into the est and west Indies, 6s 8d; L his description of Africa, 3s 4d; Herbert his description of t Oriental, 4d; The plaine man's pathway to heaven, 1s 6d.

[Gardening notes occupy some pages. It may be worth notin that the following kinds of pear-trees were to be found in t garden at Maydeken in 1653:—]

The peare tree next the barne, a sorrell pare.

The next to it, in the middle, a quince pare.

The next being outmost, a Katherine pare.

That next the streete was grafted 1635 with my King's pea and the summer poppering.

The next peare to that is the ginneting.

Feb. 11, 1635. I planted these peares following in the pea garden walled in at the side next the plat:—

The Hawkes bill.

The Bishops peare, a baking peare.

The black sorrel, an eating peare.

4. Dr Joseph dyed 13 of May 1665.

5. Benjamin the fift sonne, a Twinne to the Doctor, hath 20l by the yeare left him by his Father, & 10l by the yeare came by his brother Doctor's decease & what he gave him of the estate Ms Line left him.

Ms Afra Leverseige was sister to Mr White, & her sonne's name is William Leverseige & lives in Fanshaw street in London; his wife the daughter of Afra Pets in [?] Colmans. Ms Leverseige hath a daughter married Mr Robert Waker of Redrife. She hath 4 Children, one son aged about 11 & the eldest daughter 8. Dined there with Charles Nichols Dec. 27, 1664.

Owen Jones of Wootton Court. He sayd Moneday, June 26, 1665, that he would let out all his tithes great & small at Wootten, & the house and glebe land to it, for 80l by the yeare, & give for the house and glebe land so much as it is worth. And that his liveing at Shepherd's Well with the addition is not so good as that is at Shepherd's Well [*sic*]. Hee was born in London, bred up at Merchant Taylor's School. He offers his Curate by the yeare 10s the Sunday. He is about 75 years of age, in all it is by the yeare 160l. Mr Owen was fellow of St John's Colledge in Oxford 17 yeare.

Oxenden Evidences and other Deeds.*

1. [130].—1354. Grant, dated Monday before the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 28 Edward III., by Peter Crull of Dene to John, son of John of Cosynton, of three rods of land in Cosynton in a place called Kanthelle (?) in the ville of Adisham. [No seal.]

2. [130B].—1378. Release by Dionisia, wife of Peter Taylor of Canterbury, to John Selbourne of Canterbury, of her right in dower to those lands and tenements which were Peter's, formerly her husband, in the parish of Adesham and in the hundred of Dounhamforde. Dated at Canterbury 20 November, 2 Richard II. [Broken seal.]

In the presence of John Tyece, William Horslake, John Wynnepeny, Robert Bachelor, John Harnhell.

3. [130C].—1378. Release by John Hawkyslonde of Wyngham to William Furner of Wyngham of a messuage formerly

* The numbers in brackets [ ] are those placed upon the original documents by the Curator.

from property in Wingham to Richard Lentwardyn, John Chaundeler, and Thomas Bron, clerks. William Lane sets forth his title to the above by tracing the descent of the property from the third year of King Edward the son of Edward. In the above year it belonged to Alexander Cokyn of Canterbury, from whom it came to William Bertlot through his wife Johanna (granddaughter of the above-named Alexander and Isabella his wife), who granted it to William Lane. [Boundaries given.. Seal.]

Witnesses: Thomas Offynton, William Aleyn, John Howtyn, John Attewelle, William Attewelle.

9. [180].—1436. 10 April, 14 Henry VI. Release by John Lyon of Canterbury to John Sander of Wyke in the parish of Elham, of his right and title in a messuage at Wyke. Boundaries: Common forstall, east; lands of Laurence Gyffard, west and south; and common way, north.

Witnesses: Thomas att Wode, Laurence Gyffard, Thomas Proker, John Angod, Nicholas Brayn.

10. [86].—1438. 20 September, 17 Henry VI. Bond of John ffleschwarer of Barham, husbandman, to Richard Scherreve of Elham. John F. acknowledges himself bound to Richard S. in the sum of £20.

11. [159].—Copy, in the handwriting of Henry Oxenden of Barham, of a Grant of Arms to John Oxinden by Gyan, King of Arms, 34 Henry VI. (See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. VI., p. 277.)

12. [336].—1453, 6 July. Letters of Attorney from John Petham of Elham appointing John Horn of Elham to deliver seizin to John Coupare of Elham of a croft at Wyke in the parish of Elham. [Seal.]

13. [3.] 336B.—1463. Release from Hamo Bele of Canterbury to Isabel, who was wife of William Sedenore, late of Berham, of nineteen acres of land, parcel of the lands and tenements called Berton, lying in the parish of Barham in a certain croft called Walderchyn, between the lands of Thomas Petyte on the east and south, and the lands of Thomas Petyte and Thomas Ferner on the west, and the lands of John May, formerly belonging to John Malevile, on the north; also the third part of the fifth part of five

Southberham at Colysse between the lands of Robert Marsh towards the east, of William Cullyng south and west, and the common road towards the north, etc., which Richard Laurence his father, Thomas Petite, and William Audele conjointly held by ffeoffment of William Browne of Berham, deceased. Dated at Berham 23 September, 24 Henry VII. [Seal attached.]

Witnesses: John Neve, Senr, Thomas ffirner, Nicholas Vytell, John Weste, John Neve, Junr.

18. [5.] 125c.—1508. Letter of attorney from William Laurence to Thomas Weldiche, to deliver the said seven acres of land at Southbarham, at Colysse, etc., to William Culling, etc. (as in the preceding Grant). Dated 23 September, 24 Henry VII. [Seal attached.]

19. [154].—1515. 18 August, 7 Henry VIII. Deed of covenant between John Broke of Dover and Alice his wife, daughter of Thomas Petyte, of the one part, and Edward Monyns, John Waren, Vincent Broke, and Robert Nethersole, gentlemen, of the other part, whereby John and Alice agree to suffer the said Edward, John, and Vincent, etc., by writ of entry, to take possession of the manor of Netherhardres, the fourth part of the manor of Netherkenbeld, the sixth part of the manor of Trenbeld, and 468 acres of land, 318 acres of pasture, 120 acres of wood, and £4 yearly rent in Netherhardres, Bridge, Petham, Chartham, Denton, Acrise, and Patricksbourne.

In dorso: Sundry prayers in the handwriting of Henry Oxenden.

20. [6.] 154B.—1527. Grant by Thomas Beole [Beale], gentleman, to Thomas Culling of the parish of Barham, Thomas a Denne, Thomas Ladde, William Nasshe of Berham, and William a Denne of Kyngeston, of one croft and two acres of land in Barham, the said croft containing by estimation seven acres and a half lying next the lands of John Brooke east and south, Thomas Beole west, and James Mershe north; the said two acres of Thomas Beole south, William Cullyng west and north, and the King's highway east. 5 October, 19 Henry VIII. [Seal attached.]

21. [85].—1527. 8 October, 19 Henry VIII. Release by Thomas Beale, gentleman, to Thomas Cullyng of Barham of all his right, etc., in a croft and two acres of land in Barham. The croft

27. [131].—1550. 10 December, 4 Edward VI. Grant by Thomas ffynnett, Jurat of Dover, to Thomas Morents of Elham and Johanna his wife, formerly the wife of John ffynnett, late of Barham, of a tenement and garden in South Barham. [Boundaries given. Seal.]

Witnesses: Joseph Bentley, Roger Crispe, Ric[d] Eldham, Nicholas Boulle, Tho[s] Pasheley, William Cullyng, Henry Cullyng.

28. [8].—1551. 25 April, 5 Edward VI. Grant by Stephen Fyttell, son of John Fyttell, late of Barham, deceased, to John Brooke of Denton of two tenements, one garden, four parcells of arable land, and three parcells of pasture, with the appurtenances, in the parish of Barham. [Seal attached.]

29. [339].—1552, May 22. Release by Stephen ffitell, son of John ffitell, late of Barham, deceased, to John Broke of Denton, gentleman, of two tenements and lands in Barham. [Boundaries given.]

Witnesses: John (?), Robert Jakson.

In dorso: A number of extracts from theological works in the hand of Henry Oxenden.

30. [126].—1552. 10 June, 5 Edward VI. Grant by Stephen ffytell and John ffytell, son and heir of Richard ffytell of Denton, deceased, to John Brook of Denton of a tenement, garden, and six parcels of arable land and two of pasture in Denton. [Boundaries given. Two seals.]

Endorsed in the handwriting of Henry Oxenden: "I take the house herein specified to be the brick house in Denton where my mother now dwelleth, 1637."

31. [325].—1555, December 10. Acknowledgment from Laurence Sharpye of Cranbrook, co. Kent, one of the sons of Agnes Sharpye, widow, of the same place, deceased, to his brother John Sharpye of the receipt of the sum of £20 left him by his mother to be paid on his attaining the age of 22 years. [Seal. *L.S.*]

32. [149].—1557. 28 February, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary. Grant by way of sale from John Broke of Barham, gentleman, and Christian his wife to George Monynges of Waldersham, gentleman, of the lands in Barham which John Broke purchased of Stephen and John ffittell, and also the lands of the said John Broke in the town of Dover.

which ten pounds was paid on the "tombestone commonly called Islypp's tumbe in the Cathedrall Church of Chryst in Canterbury," by the award of Sir Henry Cryspe, Knt., and Humfrey Hales, Esq. [Seal, S. R.]

39. [10].—1569. 31 January, 11 Elizabeth. Bond from John Marble of the parish of St. Margaret-at-Clif, next Dover Castle, co. Kent, yeoman, to James Brooker of the parish of East Langdon, gentleman, for £100. [Fragment of seal.]

40. [160].—1573. 3 May, 16 Elizabeth. Indenture of covenant between Robert Jull of Denton, yeoman, and Thomas Jull of Wotton, husbandman, whereby the said Thomas agrees to suffer the said Robert to recover in the Court of Common Pleas four messuages, two barns, four gardens, 35 acres of land, and 26 acres of pasture in the parishes of Wotton, Swingfield, Denton, and Barham. [Seal.]

Witnesses: John Parker, George Barham.

41. [362].—1574, 20 February. Release by Edward Brooke, Thomas Brooke, and John Brooke, younger sons of John Brooke, late of Barham, co. Kent, gentleman, to James Brooker of Barham, gentleman, of all right in a capital messuage in Barham and a messuage in Denton, and in all their lands, etc., in co. Kent.

Witnesses: William Pettyt, William Beane, Michael Smaley, Edward Hamon, Christopher Mounynges, Jonathas Allin, John Chaloner, and George Lordinge, notary public. [Signed. Three seals.]

42. [20].—1582. 25 March, 26 Elizabeth. Grant by Ezekiel Barbor, yeoman, of Swarlinge in the parish of Petham, to Abraham Marleton, butcher, of the parish of Barham, of a messuage or tenement with three acres of land in the parish of Barham, which the said Ezekiel lately purchased of Vivicent Boys, gentleman. Which land is bounded to the east by the lands of Thomas Barham, gentleman, to the north by the churchyard of Barham, and by the lands of Ezekiel Barbor, now in the occupation of Richard Gynvey, Vicar of Barham, to the west and south. [Seal: A buck courant.]

Witnesses: Ric^{d} Genvey, Ralf Grove, John Cartwright, Thomas Rigden, Bryan Short.

47. [153].—1596, October 9. John Smith of Barham, blacksmith, mortgages to John Mullett of Wotton, husbandman, for the sum of £60, a messuage, barn, and two acres of land in Barham.

Witnesses: Silvester Dixtone, Will'm Eaton, Thomas Elgar, Thomas Prichard. [Seal.]

48. [44].—1601. 1 October, 43 Elizabeth. Indenture between John Henden, clothier, of Rolvenden, and Susan Brickenden of Staplehurst, widow and executrix of Champion Brickenden, of the first part; Robert Brickenden, yeoman, of Cranbrook, father of Susan, of the second part; and John Bathurst, clothier, of Staplehurst, and John Benet, clothier, of Staplehurst, overseers of Champion's will, of the third part. Champion left his goods to be equally divided between his sons Edward, Thomas, and Nathaniel Brickenden; in view of their mother Susan's marriage with Henden it is agreed that the children shall have £250 each. Edward's share to be paid to his grandfather Robert, who conveys land in Cranbrook as security for repayment, till 1 May 1614; Thomas's to Bathurst, who settles lands in Staplehurst and Marden, till 20 March 1617; Nathaniel's to Henden, who settles reversion of tenement and land in Tenterden, now belonging to Simon his father and Elizabeth his mother, till 25 December 1620. Children to be brought up by John and Susan Henden till the age of 15, then to be apprenticed and to have £20 each in addition.

Witnesses: Thomas Gennys, Richard Maythorn, Richard Brickenden. [Signed. Four seals.]

49. [148].—1602. A fragment of a rent-roll, endorsed in the handwriting of Henry Oxenden "Custome rent and Custome hennes, 1602." [The ink very much faded.]

50. [111].—1603. 16 December, 1 James I. Mortgage by John Warham of Wingham to John Contrey, merchant, of Fordwich, for the sum of £100, marshland at Grove in the parish of Wickhambreaux, also four and a half acres of marshland called Derson in the parish of Preston-next-Wingham. [Boundaries given. Fragment of seal.]

51. [366].—1604, 26 December. Bond from John Rigden of Wye, husbandman, to Thomas Cullinge of Barham, yeoman, and

the said George Moninges or Richard Moninges his brother before 1 April, 7 Elizabeth (except a leasehold grant of the bailiwick of Heth (Hythe), etc., parcel of the premises granted by Thomas Cranmer, late Archbishop of Canterbury; and also the fee-farm rent of £27 8s. 4d., payable to the Queen for the said manor and castle of Saltwood; and an annuity of £10 granted out of the last-mentioned premises by the said George Moninges to John ffleet of Biddenden, deceased; and an annuity of £10 out of the same, granted by the said George Moninges or Richard Moninges to Christopher Moninges their brother; and also except an annuity of 40s. out of the same, granted by the same persons to James Chapman of Patrixbourne, yeoman), or until such time as the goods and chattels of the said Raynold Knatchbull be distrained by reason of an encumbrance made by the said George Moninges or Richard Moninges before the said 1 April, 7 Elizabeth (except as before excepted). After such eviction of the said manor or castle, or after such distress as aforesaid, then to the use of Raynold Knatchbull during the said eviction, or until such time as he shall be full recompensed out of the profits of the lands to be assured as aforesaid, and out of sixteen acres of marshland, hereafter covenanted to be assured by the said James Brooker. And after the said Raynold Knatchbull shall have been recompensed, then to the use of the said James Brooker. And as often as there shall be any such eviction or distress, Raynold Knatchbull and Richard Vincent were to stand seised of the premises to the use of Raynold Knatchbull during the said eviction until he be recompensed out of the premises. And the said Richard Woollett covenants to convey to Raynold Knatchbull and Richard Vincent sixteen acres of fresh marsh in Dymchurch to the use of Richard Woollett and Wylmen his wife for life, with remainder to the said James Brooker until Saltwood Castle, etc., be evicted from the possession of Raynold Knatchbull by reason of any former conveyance made by the said George Moninges or Richard Moninges as above. And Raynold Knatchbull covenants with the parties of the first and second part to acknowledge himself satisfied upon the judgments given against them in the King's Bench at his suit for the said sum of £600.

Witnesses: Henry . . . ., Thomas Denne, and John Sprackling. [Signed. Seal.]

55. [88.] A copy of the will of Cicely Brooker of Barham, proved 2 July 1605. [Printed in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. VI., p. 290.]

rine, widow of Sir Adam Spracklinge, Knt., of an annuity of £25 per annum in return for her surrender of her estate and interest in a house adjoining the west end of the church of St. Paul, Canterbury.

Witnesses: Richard Oxinden, Henry Saunders.

(*Signed*) Adam Spracklinge. [Seal.]

71. [326].—1612, December 15. Grant by Thomas Cullinge of Barham, co. Kent, blacksmith, second son of Thomas Cullinge, late of Barham, deceased, yeoman, to James Cullinge of Barham, yeoman, of five acres of woodland in Barham called Great Reede. [Boundaries given. Seal.]

Witnesses: John Culling, Thomas Struppell (his mark).

(*Signed*) Thomas Culling (his mark, ? an anvil).

72. [138].—1612. 20 March, 9 James I. Grant by Edward Robarts of Wingham, gentleman, and Thomas Wood of Wye, yeoman, to Roger Mainwood of Stodmarsh, of twelve acres of marshland at Grove in the parish of Wickham-breux.

[Seals and signatures of Edward Robarts and Thomas Wood.]

73. [163].—1613. 16 November, 11 James I. Grant by William Worley of Elham, butcher, to Daniel Cloke of Monk's Horton, of a messuage and three perches of land in the parish of Elham. Boundaries: highway south, lands and house of Clement Wyse west and north, house of the heirs of Christopher Garrett east.

Witnesses: Clement Wyse, Richard Woollett, Richard Stroud.

(*Signed*) William Worley.

74. [330].—1613, November 15. Grant by William Worley of Elham, butcher, to Danyell Cloke of Hortton *alias* Munk's Hortton, yeoman, of a messuage, garden, and three perches of land in Elham (bounded on the south by the King's way, on the west and north by the lands of Clement Wyse, on the east by a messuage of the heirs of Christopher Garrett), with right to use a way on the west side to a well.

Witnesses: Clement Wyse, Richard Woolett, Richard Stroud, John Rucke.

(*Signed*) William Warley (by his mark). [Seal.]

75. [150].—1614. Office copy of the will of John Allen of the parish of St. Mildred in the city of Canterbury, gentleman. He

Cullinge, and granddaughter Elizabeth, daughter of his son Thomas, a son John, a son William.

Witnesses: Edward Lambe, Anthony Turke, Stephen Lambe. Proved 3 May 1622.

82. 1620, May 6. Thomas Cullinge, jun., son of Thomas Cullinge, sen., late of Barham, yeoman, sells to Daniel Fagge, son of Matthew Fagge, yeoman, of Newington-next-Hythe, for £140, a messuage called Cole, with barn, stable, and 23 acres of land in . . . ., Kent, to take effect at the death or surrender of John Cullinge, brother of Thomas Cullinge, jun. [Seal.]

(*Signed*) Daniel ffagge.

83. [351].—1622, March 11. Bond of Andrew Gardner of Awkridge, Kent, yeoman, to Richard Oxinden of Barham, Esq., for £80.

Witnesses: James Culling, John Jull (mark), John Mullet (mark). [Seal.] (*Signed*) Andrew Gardner.

84. [360]. Release by Thomas Cullinge of Barham, co. Kent, blacksmith, second son of Thomas Cullinge, late of Barham, to James Cullinge of Barham, yeoman, of all his right in five acres of woodland at Barham called the Great Reede.

Witnesses: John Cullinge, Thomas Stu . . . . (?).

(*Signed*) Thomas Culling (his marke, an anvil).

85. [344].—1623, February 4. Release by Thomas Pashley of St. Margaret's at Cliffe, yeoman, to Matthew ffaye of Barham, yeoman, in all demands, suits, etc.

Witnesses: Robert Claringboule and William Culling (by their marks). (*Signed*) Thomas Pashley.

86. [22].—1625. Indenture, dated 20 February, 1 Charles I., between Thomas Everard of Sarre in the Isle of Thanet, gentleman, and Mary his wife, second daughter of William Hales, late of the parish of Heckington, gentleman, and of Alba his wife, deceased, on the one part, and Vincent Denn of the parish of Kingston, gentleman, on the other part. Thomas and Mary, for the sum of £168 10s., sell to Vincent Denn a piece of marshland in the parish of Burmarsh, containing about twenty acres, and commonly called "est fleet."

Witnesses: Tho. Denne, Michael Terrye, Ric^{d} Bromley. [No seal.]

129. [347].—1670, July 29. Articles of agreement between Robert Cage of Chart Sutton, Esq., and John Sladden of Kingsnorth, yeoman, whereby the latter assigns to the former certain live and dead stock in payment of a debt of £115 2s. 8d. One hundred wether sheep are valued at £57; a black three-year-old mare, a "sorrell gelding with a black list," two red budds, one pyed budd (yearling heifers or steers) at £15; a red cow, a brown cow, and five loads of hay at £13.

Witnesses: John Warly, John Gillett (his mark), J. Hogben, jun^r. [Signed. Two seals.]

130. [332].—1709, January 15. Articles of agreement between Bartholomew Spaine of Ewell, co. Kent, yeoman, and John ffairman of Chislett, co. Kent, yeoman. Bartholomew Spaine, on his marriage with Sarah Rigden of Lidden, widow, agrees to pay to John ffairman for the use of Thomas Rigden, the infant son of Sarah, the sum of £100 if Sarah should predecease her husband without issue by him. [Unsigned. Two seals: (1) a bird; (2) Ermine, on a pole three martlets.]

131. [353].—1731. Bond from James Paddock of Denton, co. Kent, carpenter, to John Warly of Canterbury, surgeon, for £20 to secure the performance of certain covenants, etc., in a lease.

ISLE OF SHEPPEY.

Ferry-Wardens' Accounts and Ferry Court Orders.

A bundle of papers, labelled as above, containing the Accounts for the years 1732, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1739, 1753, 1756, 1761, 1763; and the Court Orders for the years 1546, 1596, 1679, and 1795.

Transcripts of the three earliest records in this bundle are given below:—

The Ile of Sheppway, 1546.

Kyngesborroughe.—The Lawday holden there the xiiij^th daye of June in the xxxviij^th yeare of our soveraigne lorde Kynge Henry the VIIJ^th, the yeare of our Lord God.

The Borough of Ossenden.—John Ellyot, Borsholder there, his suters Henry Elliot and Peter Hayne. We present Edwyne ij^d Passhley and Laurence ij^d Short for caryinge of lod of wyne from the

Itm. R. of Mr Rodstone for land at Elmeley. iij^s iiij^d.
Itm. R. of the heier of James Swalman for lands. vij^d.
Itm. of the same lands for ij yeres. viij^d.
Itm. R. of Mr Rodstone for Mr Dergas lands in Elmeley. xx^d.
Itm. R. of Mr Robt. Harlekyden for lands late Thomas ffullers. viij ob.
Itm. R. of Thomas Davye for lands called Blancketts. ij^d.
Itm. R. of Willm. Swalman for lands called Stonards. viij^d.
Itm. R. of John Osborne for lands called Puffes. iiij^d.
Itm. R. of the heires of Will'm Abeylles for land at the Harpe. iij^d.
Itm. R. of Thomas Davy for lands Croft. i^d ob.
Itm. R. of Mr Thomas Mascoll for lands called Ham'ons. vj^d.
Sum of this parcell is x^s ij^d ob.

Ferme of Cattell.—Itm. R. of Alexander Carden for the ferme of vij owes. xxj^d.
Itm. R. of James Colsall for ferme of one owe. iij^d.
Itm. R. of John Morris for ferme of xx owes. v^s.
Sum of this parcell is vij^s.

Depts.—Itm. received of Thomas Laurance of his depts. xxxviij^s viij^d.
Itm. received of divers men of their good will. ij^s iiij^d.
Itm. received of Richard Norton for an Income. xiij^s iiij^d.
Sum of this parcell is liiij^s ix^d.
Summa totalis est vj^ll ij^s j^d.

M^d wee have let to ferme one parcell of land late in the occupation of Laurance unto Mr Richard Norton the xiiij of June in the yeare of o^r Soveraigne Lord Kynge Henry the VIIJ^th for vij yeares hence for to enter at Michaelmas next comyng and the said Richard to paye yearly xxxij^s.
Itm. received of the said Richard for an Income. xiij^s iiij^d.

Charges laid out.—Itm. payd by me John Morris, warden, the xxxviii^th yeare aforsaid for Trymhide Ferry.
Itm. paid for ij Barrells of pitch and tar w^t the caridge. ix iiij^d.
Itm. p^d for iij litell elmes bought of Robt. Fellowe for the boat. vij^d.
Itm. paid for viij pounds of towe. ix^d.
Itm. paid for a rope unto Richard Stoke for a bowy rope. iij^s vj^d.
Itm. paid for a warpe rope unto him. ij^s viij^d.
Itm. paid for Line. j^d.

Howlteboro'.—Will'm Cowsole, bosholder there, Thomas Munne his suter.

They present Andrewe ij d ffesant, Henry ij d Bradstrete, and Robt. Thompson for not appering as aforeseid. Therefore they are amerced as apperith upon there hedds.

Henry Smythe Richard Glover Robt. Allen Thomas Kyngesdowne	Jur.	Thomas Wilson Thomas Ruffyn Robt Cussteman John Richards John Bacheler	Jur.	John Bullyn Peter Ellet Mathew Sampson Henry Davye	Jur.

The presentment of the Jury.—Wee appoynt for Cunstable this yere following John Brayles, also wee appoynt Thomas Reynes to be his deputie, which are bothe sworne in corte.

Also wee appoynt Henry Harrys fferre warden for this yere following.

Also wee appoynt John Wood and Matthew Sampson to be ferre men.

Also the seid Jury doe assesse and appoynt to be taxed for this yere toward the mayntenance of the ferre called Trinehide ferrye *alias* the King's every twenty acres of ffresshe marshe and upland, sixe pens, and every twenty of salte, one penny.

Also wee appoynt the ferre boke to be made at the house of Richard Smyth in Mynster and therebe Robert Allen, Will'm Richards, and Thomas Reynes for Mynster, and Henry Smythe, Richard Glover, and Mathy Sampson for Eastchurch and Gysemer, John Wyly and Thomas Ruffyn for Laysdowne and Warden, and if [either ?] of theym make defalte to forfet to the use of the ferre and ferre howse 11s.

Also wee appoynt the fferre warden to go and to make survey of the ferre howse and lands belonging to the ferre on thisside, and before the feaste of St Michell tharchangell next uppon payne of fortie shillings to be had and levyed to the use of the fferre and fferre howse aforeseid.

And wee appoynt the seid fferre warden to warne two oute of every parish at his electyon to ryde wth hym to survey the seid lands, and if ony of theym refuse to goo he or they to forfet to the use of the fferre iijs iiijd a pece.

Itm. wee appoynt the fferre warden shall tryme and dresse the botes and fferre howse on this side and before the feaste of St Michell next upon payne of fyve pounds to be levyed to the use of the fferre.